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The backwardness of the United States in military aviation is shown by the cable message on Sept. 16 from Paris which said that a squadron of fifteen aeroplanes carrying searchlights passed over that city in the evening bound for the army maneuvers. This achievement, compared with the results obtained by the military aeroplanes in the Connecticut maneuvers, indicates what a commanding lead France has over us in the matter of army flying. However, because the flights of the Service aviators were not more numerous it must not be taken for granted that the flying in Connecticut was wholly unsuccessful. Considering the unfavorableness of the country for aerial work, the aviators did all that was expected of them by those who knew of the handicaps of the terrain. There is little level ground and the country is so cut up with valleys and gorges that there are air pockets innumerable and other hindrances to successful air navigation. It is as if one would expect valuable battleship maneuvers in water that had numerous shoals and hidden rocks. In Europe the importance of aerial reconnaissance is appreciated, and the places selected for maneuvers are chosen with an eye to making the aeroplane demonstrations as successful as possible. The demonstration of the efficiency of the aeroplane in war turned out in Connecticut to be of less value than expected because of the poor field from which the starts were made. In the whole territory of 240 square miles only one spot was available where there was a stretch of 300 yards practically level and untimbered. But even here the Engineer Corps had to blast away rocks to clear 150 yards at one end of the field. From this small space it was difficult to take up a machine with a passenger, and on this account the opportunity of making reports on the positions of troops by trained aerial scouts independent of the pilot was lost. It was particularly unfortunate that the hydro-aeroplane could not reach the field, as it would have been able to rise from the Housatonic River against the wind and with a passenger. The land machines could not rise except toward the north on account of the small size of the field, and as the prevailing winds were from the south the taking up of passengers had to be abandoned. If there was one lesson learned from the aviation experiments at the maneuvers it was that the United States needs a large well trained corps of aerial scouts equipped with machines capable of rising from unfavorable ground with two or more persons. The Curtiss machine piloted by 1st Lieut. T. DeW. Milling, 15th U.S. Cav., had too small a wing spread to lift two men off the ground. In the Burgess-Wright machine the wireless apparatus installed by its pilot, Lieut. B. D. Foulois, U.S.A., made it too heavy for the carrying of a passenger. The two Army lieutenants showed what a trained soldier can do in making observations. Although Lieutenants Foulois and Milling had both hands engaged in the guiding of the machine, and could not use field glasses to "pick up" the country spread beneath, their reports were singularly accurate.

To form a proper estimate of the sacrifice of General Nogi, of Japan, the victor at Port Arthur, who with his wife committed suicide just before the Emperor's funeral to show his veneration for his dead monarch, one must view the act from the standpoint of the ancient Samurai ideals, for which the General stood firmly in these latter days of startling innovations. At the moment the cannon shot gave the signal for the starting of the funeral cortege General Nogi made an incision in his abdomen and then plunged a short sword into his throat, in strict observance of the ancient rites governing self-destruction. His wife, the Countess Nogi, at the same time performed the act of hari-kari, disemboweling herself. Perhaps it will turn out that the distin-

guished warrior, observing the present-day tendency to depart from the ancient traditions and the lessening of reverence for the ruler coincident with the spread of democratic ideas in the Empire, thought that an act like his might startle the country and bring back the people to the old faiths, the old beliefs of the era that is now passing away. Much as Western peoples may fail to understand how self-immolation can be a mark of respect to the dead, they can scarcely deny that such willingness to give one's life for an ideal of duty is a mark of the moral fiber of men that make a nation great. However, the value of the sacrifice will doubtless be questioned by the thoughtful, practical men of the Empire when they stop to consider what would be the fate of the nation if all the public men, including Admiral Togo, should betake themselves to the shadowy beyond by the pathway of self-destruction, thus leaving the guidance of the country in the hands of the inexperienced. By his act General Nogi won for himself, in the old Japanese belief, the right to guard the spirit of the dead Emperor, and thus will help to guard the destinies of Japan. He was old, and must have concluded that by a display of devotion of this kind he and his wife would aid Japan with an example of love and patriotic self-abnegation. The two sons of the General were killed in the Russo-Japanese war. The General appeared with his army at the scene of their death soon after and wrote poems commemorating their sacrifice. All his life he had schooled himself by the most rigorous habits to overcome his emotions. Judge Advocate General Crowder, U.S.A., who as military attaché came closely into contact with General Nogi during the siege of Port Arthur, regarded General Nogi as a man of more than usual poise and self-command. The old, indomitable Samurai spirit had a strong hold upon his personality. Although General Kuroki, Admiral Togo and others of high military rank in Japan have visited Washington in recent years as the guests of the nation, General Nogi never came here. In July, 1911, he was to have accompanied Admiral Togo to this country, but at the last moment he was obliged to forego the journey.

A California lumber company, as highest bidder, is to purchase 800 million feet of timber on the Sierra National Forest, the Government as usual reserving certain timber from cutting in order to preserve good forest conditions and provide for reproduction. In connection with this Chief Forester Graves states that the national forests contain, in all, the equivalent of nearly 600 billion feet of timber now of merchantable size, besides young growth for future harvest. Because of its remoteness from market and the wild, mountainous country, without transportation facilities, in which most of it lies, only a small percentage can now be sold on any terms. The sale of less than one-fifth of one per cent. of the total supply to one company leaves plenty of room for competition by other companies. For several years the Forest Service has been selling in the neighborhood of a million dollars' worth of national forest stumpage per year, but this, combined with what is cut for free use, is only about one-eighth of what might be cut without reducing the permanent stock of the forests. The supply will be kept up through growth. By making long term sales it will be possible greatly to increase the amount available for present needs of the timber consuming public, without endangering future supplies through overcutting. It will always remain true, however, that vastly the greater part of our timber sales will be to small purchasers, who are favored wherever possible. Monopoly is impossible as long as the door is kept open for such purchasers. Out of over 5,600 sales made in the fiscal year 1911 about forty were for over \$5,000 worth of timber to a single purchaser.

Lauding the work of the Americans who have undertaken the bringing of order and system into the government of the Philippine Islands, the Morning Post of London gives a hearty recognition of the achievements of the native constabulary officered by Americans. It was at first doubted that the natives could be trusted, as was the case when the project was first broached of arming the natives of India for service under the British colors; but the loyalty of the little brown men of the Philippines has been not one of the least gratifying indications that the inhabitants appreciate the work that is being done for their political, sociological, material and educational regeneration. In conflict after conflict with the ladrones or marauders, whose numbers were swelled by the disintegration of the native army after the capture of Aguinaldo, the native constabulary justified the confidence that had been reposed in them, and probably were the most effective means of putting down the plundering bands that sought to rob the industrious people right and left. Seeing the hands of their own kith and kin raised against them, and not merely the power of the United States, these outlaws realized the futility of further resistance. The effect upon the general population was very great. When the mass of the people saw the natives—their fathers and brothers and husbands—enlisted to put down disorder, the truth was borne in upon them that the Americans sought the welfare of the inhabitants of the islands first of all things. But this was not the first military evidences that the foreigners had no intention of suppressing the people. The first contact the Filipinos had with the U.S. Army in the capacity of administrators of the government of the islands gave their first insight into the humanitarian motives back of the presence of the khaki-clad soldiers of Uncle Sam. Then when the

people saw several years later their own neighbors going around in the same kind of uniforms they remembered the firm but salutary sway of the big white men from across the Pacific, and understood that their intention was to place the power to restrain the lawless in the hands of the natives themselves.

In contrast to this praise of the American government of the islands may be placed the reports of the failure of the British to make any substantial headway in the education of the natives of India. A statement recently published in the Gazette of India, the official publication issued by the government from Calcutta, shows that in the year ending March 31, 1911, British India had a population of 254,820,616, but out of that huge population only 6,345,582 children were in school. Four villages out of five are without a schoolhouse, and in 1911 only 793,646 girls of India out of a female population of at least 125,000,000 were receiving instruction. However, it is gratifying to British pride to be able from figures to show that there has been a steady increase of pupils in the schools in the last five years, amounting to almost one million. The exact figures are 5,388,632 in 1906-07 and 6,345,582 in 1910-11. What these figures mean may be estimated by comparing them with the three-quarters of a million of children who on the recent opening day of the New York city schools marched to their respective schoolhouses. If the school attendance in the Indian peninsula were in like proportion its school census would number over 40,000,000 pupils.

Bringing into sharp contrast the views of Moro character as set forth in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by Major John P. Finley, U.S.A., late Military Governor of Mindanao, and those presented by writers who seemed to find a delight in picturing the Moros as having little to recommend them to people reared under western standards of morals and sociology, the New York Sun quotes Major Finley's enumeration of the good points of the Moro character and says: "It appears, then, that there may be worse and more intractable people than these Mohammedan wards of the United States. They have some virtues and some standards that are not too common among the Christian nations of the West. Economic reformers are no doubt needed in Mindanao, but there is no dearth of sound ethics. This tribute to Moro character by an American soldier explains why the United States Army, which possesses the military virtues in a high degree, has had so much success in introducing the fundamentals of civilization in Mindanao. There is a Mohammedan proverb quoted by Major Finley that one day of justice is worth seventy years of good wishes. The American governors of the Moro Province, Wood, Bliss, Hoyt and Pershing, have been firm and swiftly punitive when occasion required, but invariably they have been fair, just, tolerant and catholic to their savage charges. Hence to the amazement of Europeans the inexperienced invaders from the Christian United States have achieved an impressive success as colonizers of a wild people."

Hon. George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, has planned the winter cruise of the Atlantic Fleet to include a trip to Colon, Panama, in order that the crews of the vessels of the fleet may have an opportunity of inspecting the greatest construction of modern times. A trip to the big canal and across the Isthmus to the Pacific Ocean during the period of construction will be of such great interest to the high class men who now compose the enlisted force of the Navy that Secretary Meyer has determined to reserve the necessary time from the winter maneuvers in the Caribbean to enable the sailormen to make this coveted trip before the work has advanced to completion. It is probable that special trains will be provided by the authorities of the Isthmus to transport the men to all points of interest along the route of the canal. This will be the last opportunity for the men of the fleet to witness the most interesting phases of the construction, as the work is rapidly being pushed to completion. Over ninety-one per cent. of the concrete for the locks was in place on Sept. 1, while the great Gatun locks were ninety-five per cent. completed on Sept. 1. While the official date of opening of the Panama Canal has been set for Jan. 1, 1915, the present indications are that the canal will be practically completed in the fall of 1913, and it is the intention to allow vessels to pass through the canal as soon as completed. The total amount of material excavated during August was 2,443,353 cubic yards, making a total of 208,252,405 cubic yards which had been removed since the work was first begun, leaving only 33,882,598 cubic yards to be excavated.

A correspondent calls our attention to a published statement that there is less drinking, or certainly less drunkenness, than formerly among civilians. This is certainly true of the Army and Navy, and there would be even less drunkenness if the overzealous reformers would suffer the Services to regulate their own affairs in accordance with what experience shows to be best. Many who now exchange treats in ill company in some low barroom, with liquors having from 53 to 54 per cent. of alcohol, and poor stuff at that, would be drinking in good company, in the shelter of the post exchange, the best of beer, having only four per cent. of alcohol in it. Of the light wines formerly authorized in the post exchange claret has 13.3 per cent. of alcohol, Rhine wine 11 per cent. and Moselle only 9.6 per cent.

Salutary sanitary measures in the Philippines are not confined to the medical officers of the Army. A recent copy of the Manila Cablenews American called attention to the excellent work done by Surg. Allan E. Peck, U.S.N., in ridding the Cavite Naval Station of dengue fever. When Dr. Peck reached Cavite in the spring of 1911 dengue fever had been prevalent every month of the year for some years. Remembering the success that attended the extermination of mosquitoes in the Panama Canal Zone, he set to work to get rid of those insects, which infest the region about Cavite. With a squad of three or four assistants all the breeding places around the yard were "oiled" against the pests, and then a house to house inspection was made in the town. Contrary to the general opinion, it was found that the breeding places were not in the wells and cisterns, especially those used regularly, but in the drains, most of which were stagnant through lack of any system of sewerage. Dr. Peck was not to be daunted by the want of sewage. He made a requisition upon the fire company, and by the use of its fire engine he was able to flush all the drains with salt water. Making further investigations the naval sanitarian found that the natives had two species of fish in their cisterns or wells, the martinico and the dalag, and that in these wells there were no mosquitoes. Dr. Peck made arrangements also to conduct a campaign through the town every ten days. As a result of his efforts there was no dengue fever from September to March, the latter month being the date of the last report. Many of the inhabitants, as well as the officers of the station, have been sounding Dr. Peck's praises because they have been able to sit outdoors in the evenings without being eaten up by mosquitoes. An interesting phase of this anti-insect crusade is that the native doctors, usually slow to take up any reform, have been co-operating heartily with Surgeon Peck, who has also begun a crusade against the fly. He has had printed and tacked in prominent places placards in Tagalog, Spanish and English, setting forth the dangers of contamination of food by flies. As a result the natives are taking a lively interest in the extermination of that pest. The military beginnings of sanitation are reaping a plentiful harvest of beneficent results in Manila as the years roll by. Recently the water in the new Montalban reservoir gave out as a result of leaks and a long drought. The people of the city then had to fall back upon the polluted water of the Mariquina River. The Board of Health promptly issued warnings that all water should be distilled or boiled. The inhabitants of Manila have remembered the early days of American sanitation soon after the defeat of the Spaniards in 1898, when orders as to public health were usually enforced with military severity, when an order meant an order. This régime of soldier sanitarians was continued long enough to get the slothful natives into the habit of complying with orders of the health officer, so that since then the path of the civilian health officers has been made comparatively easy.

In the accounts of bomb throwing experiments in this country and abroad Lieut. Riley E. Scott is frequently mentioned as being an officer of the U.S. Army, but he is not at present in our Regular Army. Lieutenant Scott was formerly a first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., but resigned from the Service on July 23, 1908. He graduated from West Point in the class of 1904, and served in the 12th Infantry till July 3, 1907, when he went into the Coast Artillery, with which he remained for only a year. Scott recently won the Michelin prize for bomb throwing. He has devised an apparatus, already described in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which by the employment of the principle of the quadrant is said to launch the bomb at just the right time to enable it to hit the target. The angle is measured by this apparatus, which also makes due allowance for the speed of the machine. Major H. Bannerman-Phillips, of the British army, writing in the Scientific American of the future of these "grenadiers of the air," says that so far the experience of the Italians in Tripoli tends to show that the moral and material effect on troops of bomb throwing from aeroplanes is very small. Some of the bombs did not explode and were picked up and used against the Italians themselves, but this has been done with other than sky shells. Taking the heavy bombs which might be used against such targets at dockyards, ships, railway junctions, etc., the Major says that of the actual result of a charge of high explosive when merely dropped—not fired from a gun—and exploded on impact little is known as yet, except that the effect, though great, is probably very local. Another kind of projectile that could be launched from the air would be incendiary missiles consisting of sharp-pointed metal cylinders with a percussion fuse and a bursting charge in the head. These could be weighted with flanges, so that they would fall head down without turning over, but they would have to be dropped with an accuracy not easily attainable or they would not achieve their purpose. Giving a broad view to the whole subject of bomb dropping, Major Phillips says it is the general opinion of those who have studied the subject closely that to be effective the bombs must be "sown" upon the ground from a flock of aeroplanes equipped with a plentiful supply of explosives. Dropping here and there from a single machine would be ineffective on account of the speed and height at which the machine is traveling and the curve the bomb must describe before reaching the earth. "To the impartial observer with an open mind and some military experience," he says, "the question of dropping projectiles from aircraft is a difficult one at the best, and by the light of such information as is available at present it would be extremely unsafe to dogmatize—the data are insufficient. All we can be sure of is, that there are great latent possibilities of aggressive action."

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Antietam (fought Sept. 17, 1862) will take place in the Music Grove, Prospect Park, on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 21, 1912, at half-past two o'clock. The freedom of the park has been granted, with the services of Shannon's 23d Regiment Band, by courtesy of Hon. M. J. Kennedy, Commissioner of Parks. The order of exercises is as follows: Past Department Commander G.A.R., Joseph W. Kay, presiding; 1, military concert, Part I.; 2, invocation, Rt. Rev. Monsignor E. W. McCarty; 3, oration, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D.; 4,

patriotic song, "The Grasp of a Comrade's Hand," written by comrade P. S. M. Munro, sung by Miss Eleanor May Bennett; 5, military concert, Part II.; 6, salute, 3d Battery Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y.; 7, review and evening parade, 9th District Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y. (83d Volunteers), Col. William F. Morris commanding; 14th Regiment, N.G.N.Y. (84th Volunteers), Col. John H. Foote commanding; United Boys' Brigades of America, Catholic Boys' Brigades, unattached cadet organizations; 8, evening gun and lowering of flags; 9, Benediction, Rt. Rev. Frederick Burgess, Bishop of Long Island. The celebration is made under the auspices of the War Veterans and Sons' Association of the United States of America, John W. Nutt president. A cordial invitation is extended to citizens generally and the pupils of the public schools to attend the ceremonies.

One of the most suggestive parts of George Haven Putnam's "Abraham Lincoln" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York) is to be found in chapter eight, in which is explained the ignorance prevailing in the South relative to the strength and resources of the North in the Civil War. The illustration is given through the conversation of General Sherman with a courtly old planter at whose fine mansion the General and some of his staff had stopped one noon on the march to the sea. The old planter, who had received the officers with all the hospitality for which the ante-bellum Southerner was famous, talked with Sherman about the causes of the war, and finally, pointing to some of the passing Union troops, asked what state they came from. Sherman leaned over the porch and told the men to throw out their flag. They did so, and Sherman, turning to his venerable host, remarked, "They are the 30th Wisconsin." "Wisconsin?" said the planter. "Wisconsin? Where is Wisconsin?" "It is one of the states of the Northwest," said Sherman. "When I was studying geography," said the planter, "I knew of Wisconsin simply as the name of a tribe of Indians. How many men are there in that regiment?" "Well, there were a thousand when they started," said Sherman. "Do you mean," asked the planter, "that there is a state called Wisconsin that has sent thirty thousand men into your armies?" "Oh, probably forty thousand," answered Sherman. With the next body of troops the questions and answers were repeated. The flag was that of the 32d Minnesota. The old planter had never heard that there was such a state. "My God!" he exclaimed when he had figured out the thousands of men who had come to the front from those so-called Indian territories to maintain the existence of the nation, "If we in the South had known that you had turned those Indian territories into great states we never would have gone into this war." "The incident," remarks the author, "throws a light upon the state of mind of men, even of well educated men in the South, at the outbreak of the war. They might, of course, have known by statistics that great states had grown up in the Northwest, representing a population of millions and able themselves to put into the field armies to be counted by the thousands. This knowledge was within their reach, but they had not realized the facts of the case. It was their feeling that in the coming contest they would have to deal only with New England and the Middle States." Dr. Putnam makes much of the speech by Lincoln in Cooper Institute, New York, on Feb. 27, 1860, which Charles C. Nott, who contributes the introduction to it, calls "one of the most important addresses ever delivered in the life of this nation, for at an eventful time it changed the course of history."

Referring to the great length (630 feet) decided upon by the U.S. Navy Department for the latest authorized battleship, the Pennsylvania, the Hampshire Telegraph of Portsmouth, England, says: "The question naturally arises what the British Admiralty are doing in reply to the American challenge. Apparently they also are animated by a spirit prompting them to attempt to 'lick creation.' If the information supplied by a naval correspondent of the Globe is accurate the new ship to be laid down after the launch of the Iron Duke at Portsmouth is to be nearly 100 feet longer than the vessel now on the stocks; that is to say, she will be considerably over 700 feet long, and her displacement is expected to be in the region of 29,000 tons. As affording some confirmation of this story we are able to state that preparations are being made to lengthen the building slip at this dockyard the moment the Iron Duke quits it. It will be seen, therefore, that the new ship will exceed even the Pennsylvania in size, though it is not likely that any sacrifice of armor will be made in order to secure a record speed. And with that ship the limit in size will doubtless be reached, as the dock and canal difficulty will be even more serious with us than for the United States. There is, however, a strong impression in naval circles that notwithstanding their increase in size we are really on the eve of smaller battleships, and that a fleet of small, swift vessels, carrying not more than four or six of the most powerful guns, will be announced before long as the future British style of battleship. It is urged that with the great speed now attained in the loading and firing of even the 13.5-inch gun there is really no need for a vessel to carry ten of them, still less twelve, as many gunnery experts are quite satisfied that no ship could withstand the shock of even four projectiles from a 13.5-inch simultaneously striking her. That being so, the 'all the eggs in one basket' argument is believed to be influencing the authorities at Whitehall. The utmost importance is attached to the investigations and experiments of the Admiralty Commission on the use of oil fuel, and there is an impression that the committee's recommendations may result in the curtailment in the size of battleships."

A correspondent sends us an editorial comment by the Manila Cablenews-American which is not very lucid without the news item to which it refers, but is apparently a protest against a test ride in the Philippines. It says: "Three miles in eleven minutes! An obstacle race, which necessarily breaks a horse's stride—if not his neck and his rider's—and this in the tropics for Army horses, which are not race horses, not fancy stock, but having little or nothing of racing blood! Well, the dead, lamed and foundered will come in handy for Osmeña's poor and the officers are hired to jeopardize their necks. Privately owned stock could be protected by existing humane ordinances. No civilian owner would dream of such a fool performance. But what can the

Army do when Washington gets a 'bright' idea?" Of interest, however, is our correspondent's explanation, that "the reference to 'Osmeña's poor' is to the recent request (which was granted by the authorities) of Speaker Osmeña, of the Philippine Assembly, that sixty condemned horses should be taken to Cebu to be slaughtered, to furnish some flesh food for the natives there, who seldom taste any meat and are now next door to starvation from the failure of rice crops due to prolonged drouth."

The Marine Journal has been for many years protesting against the employment of retired naval officers in positions outside the Navy which merchant mariners and civilians can fill as acceptably, and who need such positions to enable them to earn a living for themselves and families. Now that the law has been altered so as to permit retired Navy officers to be employed with their consent on sea or shore duty our contemporary sings a song of thanksgiving, saying: "Only those who have suffered from the invasion of retired (not resigned) naval officers obtaining positions that properly belong to the self-educated civilian fully realize the importance of the Marine Journal's unpopular—to the Navy personnel—twenty-five year struggle on behalf of those connected with the merchant marine industry, and it is hardly to be supposed that the general public gives the matter much thought, they never considering that merchant mariners from the time of Columbus up to the present have been obliged to obtain their nautical education as best they could, and whatever expense attached they had to meet it out of their own meager earnings. This was usually brought about through years of patience, perseverance and privation on shipboard, beginning in the fore-castle and at the lowest rate of wages. In time those earnest and worthy mariners reached the quarter-deck, carrying with them a practical experience that a Naval Academy teaching could never have accomplished. Such were the men that commanded our world-renowned clipper ships and who in their time with the Navy assisted in enabling the United States to expand into the great nation that it has become. We admit that there is no such encouragement nowadays for the young merchant sailor boy, in consequence of the gradual elimination of sail through steam, but what there is left of this personnel calling needs protection from the government educated and paid applicants for positions that should by all just rights be filled by civilians, whether they be merchant mariners or of the thousands engaged in pursuits connected with the marine industry."

From a correspondent we receive the following pertinent inquiries, which we commend to the attention of the recently organized Society for Promoting Efficiency: "Inasmuch as the state of Pennsylvania has a State Constabulary to look after domestic disturbances, why does it expend such vast sums annually on its Organized Militia? Or, if the Constabulary is not considered of sufficient strength to handle a very serious or widespread disturbance, is it thought necessary to have a whole division to reinforce the Constabulary? In other words, is not the Pennsylvania National Guard kept up for other than purely domestic purposes? If so, what? If for national purposes, why should not the National Government pay the expense, and if the National Government pays the bill why should it not have absolute control? I have used Pennsylvania as an illustration only because it has an organized force for the very purpose of handling domestic troubles. The idea is the same with regard to all the states. Why should they keep on foot more than enough force to handle domestic emergencies? What was the intent of the Constitutional amendment on the subject of the Militia? Enormous sums of money are expended on the Militia when we count that expended by states and municipalities in addition to that appropriated by Congress. State taxes come hard. Federal revenues come almost imperceptibly. So how is it that the states keep up this local taxation for a purpose not wholly local?"

The Boston Advertiser publishes an obituary of the sloop-of-war Jamestown, now being used as a quarantine vessel by the Marine Hospital Service and for sale by the Government. The "Jintown," as the sailors call her, was (with her sister ship, the Portsmouth) considered one of the fastest ships of her type. The Jamestown and the Portsmouth were both first class sloops-of-war, carrying four 8-inch guns and eighteen 32-pounders, and specially used in breaking up the slave traffic. They were three masted, square rigged and looked most impressive in their spread of canvas. Both had many an exciting race and seldom did their quarry escape. Both had speed, as is shown by the fact that the Portsmouth made the distance from San Francisco to Washington in 110 days, remarkably short time for those days. They were launched in 1843, and so saw considerable service in the Civil War besides that of chasing down slave traders. Their length is 163½ feet, their beam 36½ feet, and they are 16 feet deep in hold, all told making a considerable vessel for service in a humble way in present seagoing traffic. The Portsmouth was a sloop of 1,022 tons and cost \$170,586. The Jamestown, with 985 tons, cost \$199,726 at Gosport.

Prof. Henry C. Vedder, of Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa., writes saying: "I find in a newspaper forwarded to me here an extract from the JOURNAL in which a record is claimed for the traveling achievements of Miss Julia D. Kitts. I should like to file a counter-claim in behalf of my granddaughter, Sibyl Norton Vedder, daughter of Capt. Edward B. Vedder, U.S. Med. Corps, now in Manila. She was born in Washington, D.C., April 21, 1904, and before she was a year old made the journey with her parents to the Philippines. As her father is doing his second tour there she has made the journey from San Francisco to Manila three times and across continent from New York to San Francisco four times, besides a trip from Philadelphia to Nova Scotia and return and many long journeys in the Philippines and the United States. I have no means here of computing her itinerary exactly, but can account approximately for 40,000 miles, without reckoning trips of whose length I have not even a guess. If she does not hold first record she must at least be a close second."

GENERAL MACARTHUR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The sad and tragic death of Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, formerly Governor General of the Philippine Archipelago, has called forth many personal reminiscences of the distinguished and accomplished officer. In the last month of 1900 Brig. Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, U.S.A., retired, with Mrs. Catlin, took the transcontinental and trans-Pacific trip to the Philippine Islands. The General took with him the following complimentary and comprehensive letter from the late lamented Lieut. Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., retired, then the Adjutant General of the Army:

Dear General MacArthur: Gen. I. S. Catlin, of the retired list, comes to Manila to pay the Army a visit. Over and above his position as an officer of the Army, he is one of the distinguished citizens of New York. The Secretary of War [then Honorable Elihu Root] no less than myself, will appreciate fully any favor you may be able to show the General, and I commend him to you and those serving with you, for all the consideration shown the most favored. Sincerely yours, H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

Equipped with this official letter, the General and his wife found it easy, agreeable and profitable to spend their time in the great tropical city of Manila.

"Though we found," says the General, "our able military and civil representatives engaged in the performance of pressing and important duties, in a conscientious effort to solve the novel problem which confronted the Government in our Philippine possessions, we were nevertheless accorded courtesies and facilities for enjoyment and observation by Governor General MacArthur and his accomplished chief of staff, General Barry, which will always be remembered with pleasure and gratitude."

"A few days after our arrival we received an invitation to dine with General MacArthur at his official residence in Malacanang, the palatial home of the former Spanish Captain-General, then the scene of much Oriental entertainment and revelry under the Spanish régime. It is a massive edifice, with grand, lofty apartments, constructed after the Moorish style of architecture, situated on the banks of the Pasig River, bordered on three sides by beautiful lawns, shaded by graceful, wide-spreading palms, fragrant with exquisite flowers of every hue, and shut in by high, granite walls from the street and the adjoining grounds. The members of the General's fine staff in full uniform made an interesting feature of the banquet, and their wit and humor and 'flow of soul' made it an episode of delightful memory."

"On Feb. 19, 1901, Governor General MacArthur literally 'astonished the natives,' as well as the visiting and resident Americans, by a master-stroke of genius in the uncultivated social field. He gave at the Palace a magnificent fête, to which we were invited, that fairly dazzled simple Americans by its Oriental splendor—far and away the most brilliant function that the denizens of the capital city of the Philippine Archipelago ever witnessed. Hundreds of the F.F.F.'s, the First Filipino Families of Manila, Cavite and other cities, were invited to meet hundreds of visiting and resident Americans, the most notable of their native land. The unique and picturesque feature of the fête was the presence of several hundred Filipinas, dressed in their loose, dainty native gowns, wearing pretty slippers, displaying rich and resplendent jewels, the first occasion since the capture of the city they had intermingled with their fair American sisters in familiar and unrestrained social intercourse. But the American matrons and maidens made also a brilliant and memorable picture of human loveliness in their bright, beautiful, gauzy gowns, demonstrating their superiority in every essential respect over all tropical types and over all other women under the sun."

"Under the orders and instructions of the Governor General the Palace was exquisitely and elaborately decorated, the American flag predominating, and the floral display excelling anything we had ever witnessed. Music galore, Filipino and American, was furnished, so that everywhere one strayed, upstairs or downstairs or out on the great court and on the grand lawns, the ravishing strains of music saluted the ear and thrilled the senses. Two thousand electrical lamps shed their brilliant light upon the grounds alone, illuminating as by the midday sun every nook and corner of the vast, verdant enclosure of General MacArthur's official residence; and as many more lighted up the spacious apartments of the mighty Moorish structure from top to bottom. Three thousand vehicles of all kinds were corralled and cared for within the grounds and the contiguous streets, giving some idea of the vast number of persons present. General MacArthur, assisted by a bevy of handsome Filipino and American matrons and maidens, of which Mrs. Taft, the wife of the then President of the Philippine Civil Commission, who is now the President of the United States, was first, graciously and gracefully received the great throng of guests, among whom were the leading general, field and staff officers of the Army, including Generals Bates, Wheaton, Davis, J. Franklin Bell, Barry, Grant, Funston and others whose names we did not learn, and President William H. Taft and other members of the Civil Commission. Though this great demonstration assumed the features of a monster social function, it was conceived and executed by the fertile brain of the distinguished Governor General as a strategic movement in favor of peace and of friendly relations between the natives and the representatives of the American government and the American people. The Civil Commission had begun its work of provincial government on American lines, the so-called 'Federal Party' was making strenuous efforts to exert and extend its beneficent influence, and the leading philanthropic Filipino women of Manila and other cities were sending forth powerful and plaintive appeals to the insurgents for peace and submission to American authority. Coming at this time," continued General Catlin, "this magnificent social demonstration, bringing together thousands of natives and Americans of both sex under the same roof, who mingled freely together as one people, resulted, I verily believe, as the far-seeing Governor General intended it should, in far-reaching and permanent benefit."

"The military record and distinction of General MacArthur are known of all men, certainly of all Americans; and his wonderful literary ability is known to his associates in both military and civil life. He had been a student with all that word implies, not only in his chosen profession of arms, but in civil affairs in large relations. It is an open secret, I think, that he could have attained high official position in his adopted state had political activities and methods been congenial to his cultivated tastes and intellectual attainments. It may be said without contradiction that there were few, if any, of his contemporaries so scholarly and forceful in the use of the English language as our departed friend. The strength of his sentences and the beauty of his diction were conspicuously shown in his official announcement of the death of Queen Victoria from his headquarters in Manila and published in all the newspapers

in the archipelago. I said then, and I say now, I never read a more admirable and appropriate proclamation of the kind in my life, and I so stated to him in a brief letter of congratulation. While I have heard his military reports criticised as somewhat pedantic, it would be difficult for a scholar or real literary critic to indicate where or how they could be improved. I had some correspondence with the departed General after I returned from the Philippines, and I cherish his letters as precious souvenirs from one of the greatest soldiers and finest practical scholars I ever met."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE ABROAD.

Discussing the Lodge resolution reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine, the London Spectator has some sensible remarks which it is well to consider with reference to the present difficulties in Mexico and Nicaragua. Our English contemporary says:

"From the point of view of Great Britain this action of the Senate need cause no uneasiness. With the principle of the Monroe Doctrine we are familiar, and Mr. Lodge's resolution does not really go beyond it. It is hardly possible that it should injure anyone in this country, and it certainly serves as a protection against a real danger. The vast area of South America is divided among several communities whose interests are not always the same as our own, and when the two are antagonistic they are capable of making our political relations highly inconvenient. The Monroe Doctrine offers a way out of these difficulties. It constitutes the United States a kind of buffer between the contending parties; it provides a means of reconciling our interests and theirs without demanding an unconditional surrender on either side. But it does not do this without laying a very real burden on the United States. It makes her in a sense a mediator between the European and the South American Powers."

"France, or Germany, or Great Britain is offended by some act of a South American state. Were it not for the Monroe Doctrine, she might assert her interests in a high-handed fashion which would soon bring the offender to his knees. But the effect of the Doctrine is to plant the whole strength of the United States in the way of carrying out this policy. The aggrieved European government may be fully assured of the justice of its claims, and yet may be indisposed to enforce them at the cost of a war with a first class Power. It is essential, therefore, to the proper working of the Monroe Doctrine that whenever a European state suffers serious wrong at the hands of a South American government or people the United States should insist on proper redress from the offender. It is clear that the assumption of this office may impose very grave duties upon the intervening Power."

"Small states are sometimes wantonly reckless in giving provocation, and great states do not always stop to remember how little they have to gain at best, and how much to lose at worst, from insisting upon rights when the cost of enforcing them is out of all proportion to their value. Nor is it safe to assume that the original form of the Monroe Doctrine no longer possesses any significance. Certainly Spain is not likely to seek to reimpose her yoke upon her revolted subjects in South America. But there are other Powers by whom the need of finding some territory which their subjects may colonize without losing their nationality is keenly felt, and the enormous disproportion between the territories and the populations of some of the South American states may some day suggest the possibility of meeting this need—not, of course, by conquest, but by peaceful purchase. In such a case as this the Monroe Doctrine might have to be applied against two states equally anxious to give effect to an agreement into which they have willingly entered. We say this not as constituting an argument against the doctrine in question, but solely on the ground that it is not prudent to ignore the difficulties which may stand in the way of applying it. It is best not to be too confident of the success even of the best devised plan for promoting the peace of the world."

THE PANAMA CANAL QUESTION.

In the New York Times of Sept. 15 Lewis Nixon answers at length the mistaken arguments of that paper against our right to discriminate at Panama in favor of our coasting trade. Mr. Nixon says: "You say that President Taft was unfortunate in his attempts to defend the Panama Canal Tolls Act. Now, I was fortunate enough to have heard this address. While of a different political faith, I registered a mental prayer of thanksgiving that our President rang true upon an American question. The President did not take the position of siding, right or wrong, with the country. He took the stand that, in his interpretation of the treaty, we are justified in preferring our own vessels, and, as he is a statesman, a judge and our President, his views are entitled to weight, certainly, if met by no arguments against such interpretation. You say, most unfairly I think, that the President sides with the subsidy hunters. I have for thirty years been keeping in close touch with efforts to rehabilitate our merchant marine, and have been a student of commercial policies of this and other countries. My firm conviction is that where one dollar has been spent in furthering legislation to uphold our merchant marine a thousand has been spent to defeat such efforts. I am not in sympathy with the Canal bill as passed. In fact, apart from its administrative features and its preference for the vessels of our coasting trade, I consider it hurtful and destructive. But the refrain of tory views is that preference for our vessels in the coasting trade through free tolls is a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The President of the United States, the Secretary of State, Senator O'Gorman, Senator Lodge, ex-Senator Kean, ex-Senator Towne and many other statesmen believe that under its conditions the United States has absolute right to prefer its own vessels. I cannot speak for them as to how far they are willing to go in legislation to take advantage of such right and discretion on our part, but they are as one as to our not being forbidden in such preference by the treaty. * * * I believe in construing and abiding by treaties as written in letter and spirit. But I do not believe in accepting another's contention when there is nothing to support that contention. It is not because we own the Canal Zone; it is not because American energy and American money have constructed, and that American power must protect it and manage it, that I contend that it is our right and duty to regulate commerce through it in our own interest, but because the treaty clearly gives such rights, and under its duty to regulate commerce Congress has no right to give them away in a mistaken spirit of altruism, or in response to foreign clamor not based upon justice."

Writing from Panama a correspondent of the London

Times criticises in detail the plans for fortifying the Panama Canal, saying in conclusion: "The present insufficient scheme for fortification is said officially to be for the purpose of guarding the neutrality of the canal in time of war, and Great Britain has acquiesced in this singular interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. But the canal, as matters stand, will be only neutral when the United States is not belligerent, and, weakly fortified, it will invite attack from any Power that wishes to deal the United States a sudden blow. It is clear that to make it safe the system of fortifications will have to be largely extended. Above all, it is clear that the American Navy will have to be strong enough to obviate all the possibility of losing command of the sea."

These criticisms do not disturb our Army Engineers, for they are based on mistaken assumptions, the Times critic overlooking the fact that the United States has power under the treaty with Panama to take possession of and fortify Taboga and Taboguilla Islands if they shall become a menace to the existing fortifications. Article 2 of the treaty, in exact terms, confers upon the United States the control "of any other lands and water outside of the zone * * * which may be necessary and convenient for the * * * protection of said canal." The joint board, composed of a half-dozen of the ranking officers of both Services, made a careful study of the military and naval problems involved nearly five years ago. Tentative plans then laid were placed in the hands of experts, including General Crozier, Chief of Army Ordnance; Colonel Goethals, the canal builder, and himself an Army Engineer; General Murray, then Chief of the Coast Artillery, and a number of able subordinate officers. It is believed at the War Department that their work embodies all that human foresight can produce at this stage.

AN EXAMPLE OF ARMY PEACE WORK.

By Major John P. Finley, U.S.A.

The Moro Province was organized June 1, 1905, by the Philippine Commission (Act No. 787) and placed under the control of the Army. The father of the organic law was Governor Taft, and the Moros know of his connection with it and that he is now the President of the United States, and the great Chief who presides over their destinies and of all other people under the control of the American Government. A distinct form of government was devised for the control of the Moros, not alone from the fact that they were non-Christians, but more especially because they are Mohammedans. The provisions of the Bates Agreement with the Sultan of Sulu of Aug. 14, 1899, were modified to conform to the requirements of the Moro Law, Act 787, of June 1, 1903. The original act has been amended several times affecting the details of administration, but not changing in any sense the military control of the province.

The Moro Province is divided into five districts, designated as the Zamboanga, Sulu, Lanao, Cotabato and Davao districts. Section 15 of the organic law provided that in each district there shall be appointed by the provincial governor, with the consent of the Legislative Council, a district governor, district secretary and a district treasurer. The office of district governor may be filled by the proper detail of an Army officer, with the consent of the Legislative Council. District governors and district secretaries have generally been Army officers, but district treasurers have invariably been civilians. In some instances officers of the Philippine Scouts and of the Philippine Constabulary have been detailed to perform the civil functions of district governors and district secretaries, but always in addition to their regular duties.

Governor Finley, of the District of Zamboanga, began, in 1905-1906, the employment of deputy district governors in charge of non-Christian tribal wards, and such appointments were made from Scout and Constabulary officers. These officers remained in command of their companies or detachments thereof while acting as deputy governors, the troops being stationed at tribal ward headquarters. This system brought about a radical change in the control of isolated and distant sections, and placed the natives in touch with the government under conditions of safety to all concerned. Native troops, under the command of American officers, have proved very efficient in controlling and developing the non-Christians. A purely civil administration would have been impossible, and is still, after twelve (12) years of experiment with military control, not considered practicable.

The politico-military system of the Spanish and Dutch colonial governments as adopted, with some modifications, by the American Government still continues to afford the best results in the control of Moros and pagans.

Military officers acting in a dual capacity (civil-military) can, when properly trained for the accomplishment of all of the delicate and complex duties devolving upon them, under the politico-military system, conduct the government of uncivilized tribes with greater harmony, simplicity, economy and efficiency than by the employment of any other method.

The Dutch are the most successful colonizers in the world, as proved by a progressive development of their system extending over a period of about 350 years. The legal power to command troops and police, combined with adequate training for such duty, develops the most efficient officers in the government service for the control of uncivilized dependent people.

Section 19 of the organic law of the Moro Province provides that the Philippine Scouts may be employed in the aid of the Constabulary (police force) of the province under the terms and conditions prescribed in the Act of Congress approved Jan. 13, 1903, entitled, "An act to promote the efficiency of the Philippine Constabulary, to establish the rank and pay of its commanding officers, and for other purposes."

In Section 20 provision is made for the provincial governor and also for any district governor within the Moro Province, when it becomes necessary to secure the enforcement of law and order, in cases of resistance to lawful authority, or in disturbances of the peace which the Constabulary and municipal police are unable or in which they find it difficult to suppress the disorder, the said governor may request and obtain the assistance of the Army of the United States by making application to the military commander of any district, or the commander of the Department of Mindanao, in any form and under any conditions prescribed in the general orders of the commanding general of the Division of the Philippines.

Having briefly described the organization of the Moro Province under the Organic Act No. 787 of the Philip-

pine Commission, its subdivision into districts and the method of military control, the details of administration are exemplified by presenting the organization and control of the leading district (District of Zamboanga) of the province.

Briefly stated, the District of Zamboanga comprises the Zamboanga peninsula and the Basilan group of islands. The separate islands of the district aggregate one hundred. The population numbers approximately 126,000, and is subdivided as follows: Pagans, 50,000; Filipinos, 42,000; Moros, 33,000; Chinese, 600; Christian Subanuns and Kalibugans, 300; Americans, 150; Japanese, 110; Europeans, East Indians, Porto Ricans and Mexicans, 70.

The territory is divided for administrative purposes into two (2) municipalities and seven (7) tribal wards. The former provide a measure of self-government for native Christians and the latter for Mohammedans and pagans. The Municipal Council is a legislative body the members of which are appointed by the district governor subject to the approval of the Provincial Council. At Zamboanga the old council has been changed to a commission of three members, appointed by the provincial governor, and the municipal designation replaced by the "city of Zamboanga." The Tribal Ward Council is an advisory body the members of which are appointed by the district governor, subject to the approval of the provincial governor.

The Municipal Council enacts laws (ordinances) by authority of the Provincial Council to govern in municipalities. The Tribal Ward Council makes recommendations to the District Board, which, in turn, submits proposed legislation for the approval of the Provincial Council, which, when so approved, become laws (district ordinances) for the government of tribal wards. In general, municipalities are organized to govern Christians and tribal wards are organized to govern non-Christians. Both of these organizations are subject to the laws of the Philippine Islands and to the enactments of the Moro Legislative Council.

For administering the local laws the municipalities possess municipal courts and justice of the peace courts. The tribal wards have tribal ward courts. These inferior courts are subject to a certain supervision by the Courts of First Instance. Appeals may be made from the judgments of the lower courts and a new hearing granted in the superior courts. Thus provision is made for the preservation of the rights of the poorest and most ignorant natives. The law provides, but man decides, and this constitutional agency of wisdom is thus subject to various fluctuations, which, in the main, make for the betterment of the people subject thereto.

The conditions of savage life do not readily yield to what we are pleased to denominate as civilized and Christian methods. Natural and unrestrained liberties are sorely tried under such restrictions. But all classes of natives are beginning to realize that protected liberties are more beneficial, in the long run, than the freedom which comes from eternal vigilance against a savage foe. Racial characteristics are slow in building, and likewise slow in changing. Continued and uniform effort in the District of Zamboanga to spread a practical knowledge of the meaning and intentions of the government, as an active agency in promoting the welfare of all the people, is beginning to bear fruit among the natives. They are appreciating that organized, and systematic effort is more productive of good than untrained and indiscriminate effort.

ANGLO-SAXON METHODS AMONG WILD PEOPLE.

Although our laws are uniform and are made to apply equally to all classes of people, yet their enforcement through the agency of the courts does not produce uniform results among the numerous tribes of native people. Such results could hardly be expected in the earlier stages of the process of evolution incident to the employment of modern Anglo-Saxon methods among a people of Malayan antecedents, modified by centuries of peculiar local conditions. As we progress with these colonial problems we find certain bases of common ground along which all classes of people can be united for their common good. Reference is here made to industrial development, commercial enterprise and practical education. Progress is being made along all of these lines. The native has a profitable object lesson in the energy, resourcefulness, skill and success of the American and European planters. Opportunities to engage in trade are taken advantage of in some cases with beneficial results. One of the leading Moro chiefs at Panigayan, Basilan group, has had a petroleum motor engine placed in his vinta in order to expedite work in trading expeditions.

At Talugangay, Sacol Straits, the Moros, under the leadership of Datu Hadji Abdulani, have constructed a 350-foot pier, with the approach in fifteen feet of water at low tide, and a pavilion for the protection of cargo and passengers. These Moros have also constructed a 400-foot bridge to connect the rancheria with the mainland and the public highway via Mercedes to Zamboanga; also a modern public well, laundry and bath. These improvements have greatly increased the trading at the Moro Exchange and added not a little to the population of the town. Talugangay has constructed and maintains the best Mohammedan church in the Moro Province. The building is of hard wood and iron, and has cost more than 3,000 pesos. Hardwood buildings are replacing the old nipa structures as fast as their owners can afford the expense. A public school for the instruction of the Moro children has been in operation since 1904.

The influence for better living among Moros and pagans exerted by the non-Christian community at Talugangay is far-reaching. This rancheria is extensively and favorably known among all classes of non-Christians in every district of the Moro Province except Davao. Such a reputation exhibits, in a measure, the good results which may flow from an active center of improvement in a non-Christian community under proper supervision. Similar centers of improvement are being developed at the rancherias of Sindangan, Margosatubig, Cumalarang, Tucuran, Sengal and Ipil. The Moro exchanges of the District of Zamboanga have been doing a business in raw products of more than one-half million pesos annually since 1905, and these trading posts are capable of almost unlimited development. The tribal ward governments are engaged in promoting the development of tribal ward farms where the non-Christian and the wild people may come in personal contact with plant growth, under improved conditions of cultivation, secure seed and realize what can be accomplished on the "homestead" available for their ownership and use under the Public Land Act.

Earnest effort has been made by the Government to place the wild people upon homesteads, and thus secure their permanent habitation and home where they can be found, governed and made productive. The accomplishment of this great desideratum will break up the very destructive system of "cningin" farming now followed, and prove a most valuable asset to the Government in the conservation of natural resources and in augmenting the yield of raw products. On these two

props hinge the prosperity and advancement of the district. The energies of the Government should be directed to their encouragement and promotion. If the natives have an abundant and ever-increasing supply of raw products to send to the markets of the world all else in the form of good government, good roads, good sanitation, good docks, good schools, good transportation and good luck will follow. A successful government must have the means of making it so, viz., a proper system, honest and capable officials and plenty of ready money. Raw products will furnish the money and good government with good business will maintain the money in healthy circulation, all of which spells prosperity, growth and happiness for the people.

The twenty-six industrial agencies now at work in the District of Zamboanga for its commercial and agricultural development may be classified as follows: Lumber mills; timber concessions; rubber plantations; coconut plantations; hemp plantations; rice plantations; pearling fleets; fishing fleets; fish corrals, nets and traps; Tangal and Bakaw bark industry; shell fishing; native tobacco industry; sugar cane mills; salt evaporating plants; native pottery works; native boat yards; native woodworking plants; native cloth weaving industry; native workers in iron, brass, silver and gold; grass weavers; native furniture makers; lace and embroidery makers; the dried fish industry; the salt fish industry; the nipa and firewood industry; cattle raising.

The people engaged in the above industries embrace Moros, pagans, Filipinos, Chinese, Americans and Europeans. Besides these specialized lines of productive work others are pursued in the cultivation and gathering of coffee, tree cotton, cacao, comotes, fruits, vegetables, wild rubber, almaciga, wild honey, beeswax, mango peas, bulitic, bagin, bejucos, balisan, nuts and varas varas.

The distribution of mountains, lowlands, plains and islands in the District of Zamboanga is such as to afford the best climatic conditions, abundant fresh water springs and streams, ample rainfall, ideal locations for plant growth and varied and productive soils. Coal has been discovered in several localities, and some small deposits of gold and silver.

The Moros and wild people have been generally disarmed and are now engaged in peaceful pursuits, discovering to their satisfaction that agriculture and commerce afford better inducements for happiness and prosperity than ladronism.

Under the conditions above described capital is afforded many inducements for safe investment. The demand for reliable labor is in excess of the supply, but improved machinery may lessen that difficulty. Improved sanitary conditions have steadily advanced, epidemics have diminished in frequency and severity, and the white man now finds that he is subject to less danger from disease in the Moro Province than in most parts of the States. The completion of the Panama Canal will give the Moro Province closer business connection with the States and Europe and spread wider the gates for entering the markets of the world. Zamboanga may become the commercial key to open to the world the doors of the new Orient and to a great colonial problem that will be solved to the everlasting honor of the American people.

It seems reasonable that the training and employment of the Army of the United States in its various departments, as exhibited by this example (one of many) of its work in the southern islands of the Philippines, demonstrates the availability and adaptability of the military service to the real needs of the nation.

INVENTORS IN THE SERVICES.

Analyzing the conviction among civilian inventors that in the military branches of the Government there is much discrimination in favor of the men in those Services as against the independent worker, William Atherton Du Puy in the Scientific American explains that the consideration shown to the military inventors in the departments is due to the fact that they understand the unwillingness of the departments to consider claims that are made only in sketches. What they want is the completed article, and this the military man always has ready. If it is a gun supposed to shoot five miles the Army inventor will have his gun made and tested before bothering the department with it; if it is a powder or a tent, he will treat it the same way. On the other hand, the civilian will go to the department with only the plans, and is in no position to make a proposition to the department. Apart from all this the departments are always working from the inside to improve their ordnance, and many inventions are being worked out unknown to the outside inventor. At the time he presents his plans it may be that inventions embodying some of his ideas are being worked out in the department. When the inside invention is completed the civilian may think his idea has been drawn upon without credit, but such is not the case. Almost from the beginning of the Government it has been a matter of sentiment and of more or less general practice that the man in the Service making an invention should not consider it as his own, but as something accruing to the Service with which he is associated. There is a departmental order to that effect in the Department of Agriculture. In the War and Navy Departments this rule has been enforced.

There is no departmental regulation which places any stress on the inventor or in any way makes it necessary that he should donate his invention to the Government. The legal aspect of the subject has been definitely settled by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. Burns, in which it was decided that an officer in the military service is entitled to the benefit of an invention, provided he is not especially employed to make experiments for military improvements. Although many inventions are turned over gratis to the Government by military inventors, there are numerous instances in which pay has been given for inventions. A few of these are the Mills woven cartridge belt, the Dashiell breech mechanism, the Fiske telescopic sight, the Lewis range finder, the Driggs-Schroeder gun, the Fletcher breech mechanism, the Sibley tent and others. "The list of Army and Navy officers who have profited pecuniarily by their inventions would be almost endless." The greatest success, perhaps, was that of Gen. Anson Mills, who has made a large fortune through his cartridge belt. Sibley, the inventor of the Sibley tent, cast his fortunes with the Confederacy after inventing his tent, and thereafter received no royalties. His partner, Gen. W. W. Burns, U.S.A., who remained true to the Union, received the royalties. Major O. M. Lissak invented a machine for the manufacture of cartridge clips. It saves the Government \$40,000 a year. He turned it over to the Government and Congress rewarded him with the sum of \$25,000. F. H. Buzzicott was a private in the Army and assigned to the mess squad, and worked out his ideas for a breadmaking oven. He assigned his patents to a company and receives royalties. Capt. Thomas Franklin, U.S.A., invented a

potato peeling machine and gets royalties from a manufacturing company. Lieut. H. C. Mustin, U.S.A., invented a telescopic sight, and the first order netted him the sum of \$3,300. Former Chief Constr. Philip Hichborn, U.S.N., has been made rich by the invention of a life buoy that lights up on striking the water. The inventors in the Service are hampered by the sentiment against turning inventions to profit, and in this respect they are at a disadvantage in comparison with the civilian, who can raise a tremendous clamor over any rejection of his patents.

AN INTERESTING FIRING PROBLEM.

An interesting experiment was tried at Sea Girt, N.J., Sept. 2, 1912, with a firing problem for a platoon in attack over open ground, suggested by Gen. Bird Spencer, I.G.R.P., New Jersey, executive officer of the camp of instruction. The ground used was 200x1,300 yards, with targets at one end representing a platoon of infantry firing, and divided into horizontal strips two feet wide running parallel to the six-foot ends. On the middle line were placed two prone figures a yard from center to center. Complete, the eight targets side by side formed a strip twelve feet high by forty-eight long. Varying values were given to the hits. The thirty-two men taking part were divided into four squads of seven men and a squad leader, one man in addition for platoon leader. Each carried sixty rounds of ammunition.

The conduct of the attack was as follows: The platoon was deployed into line of skirmishers, with the exception that the squads were separated by about twenty yards interval to minimize danger. When the signal "Commence firing" of the umpire was given this line began to advance from about 1,300 yards. Whatever movements they make after that until "Cease firing" is sounded were under the direction of the platoon leader, who was instructed to bear in mind the ordinary principles of the attack of infantry over open ground, the necessity for obtaining superiority of fire, and once having obtained it not losing it, remembering that men cannot advance until he has obtained this fire superiority. He will be governed by signals from the pit as follows:

A flagstaff with small white flag displayed in the vertical position meant that his fire is having very little effect and that his line could not advance. The flagstaff displayed at an angle of about forty-five degrees from the vertical indicates that his fire was having slight effect and that it was possible for him to advance individual men. When the flagstaff was entirely withdrawn it meant that the platoon leader was at liberty to make whatever disposition he may see fit and that his fire was giving very good results. He was at liberty to advance his squads as he saw fit. The method of determining the relative value of platoons going through this problem was described in the order of General Spencer as follows:

The entire line of targets is divided into four groups, every group consisting of two of the 6 x 12 targets, or four silhouette figures. These are numbered from either the right or left as the first, second, third and fourth groups. The group that has the greatest number of hits is counted at its face value, based on the values on the target. The groups with the second highest number of hits is counted in the same way. The group with the third highest number of hits has the total value of the hits on this group multiplied by two. The group that has the fourth highest number of hits has the total value multiplied by three. In addition to that, teams are given additional points based on the following:

At the cessation of the problem, a certain value is given for the distance that the line has advanced, with the exception that the line will not be allowed to go beyond the 500-yard firing line. For the purpose of value the range is divided approximately into strips fifty yards wide. The values given are as follows: 1,200 yards, 0; 1,150 yards, 10; 1,100 yards, 20; 1,050 yards, 30; 1,000 yards, 40; 950 yards, 50; 900 yards, 60; 850 yards, 65; 800 yards, 70; 750 yards, 75; 700 yards, 80; 650 yards, 85; 600 yards, 90; 550 yards, 95; 500 yards, 100.

If, at "Cease firing" the line is at one of these points, there is then added to the total score for the platoon the value of the above unit multiplied by the number of the men that have arrived at that line. If only part of the line has arrived at one firing point and the balance are back at some other point those remaining are given the value of the line they are still firing from.

As the successful carrying out of this problem depends primarily on the detail in the pit, it is necessary that great care be used in the selection of the men. It should consist of one officer as a chief pit officer, assisted by four other officers as his assistants.

Each of the four junior officers is assigned a group of targets for observation, the groups being divided as explained for the value of hits. The chief pit officer has charge of the flag. Whenever he asks one of the junior officers as to what the fire effect is on his target, the junior officer will then report to him as to whether he is getting actual hits, whether his shots are going high or low, and approximately as to what part of his group the shots are hitting.

The pit officer should remember that if the fire is extremely accurate on two of the groups, while the other two groups are not being bothered very much by the fire, if half of his platoon is still able to get in a fairly effective fire, it cannot be said that the advancing line has fire superiority. Therefore, he should watch with a great deal of care to see that fire distribution is considered.

Shots that are striking in the six, five or four strips should be considered the same as actual hits in determining fire superiority. As the pit officer receives word by telephone that the line is getting closer and closer, he should expect to see better fire effect on the target and should take this into consideration in determining whether the enemy has fire superiority or not.

In a letter to General Spencer dated Trenton, Sept. 10, 1912, Captain Johnson said:

General: Replying to your letter of Sept. 3, in which you request my comments on the problem held at Sea Girt, Sept. 2, I have the honor to submit the following:

The problem in question was, as I understand it, intended to illustrate the necessity of fire control, fire discipline and the efficacy of fire, and was the first of the kind ever attempted in its state.

As illustrative of fire control and fire discipline, it was most valuable, being in this respect well arranged and well carried out. The practical value may be easily understood when I say that I heard many comments from field officers of this and other states, who witnessed and participated in the event, to the effect that it was the first time that they had ever appreciated what was meant by fire control and fire discipline.

While commending most highly the general idea and arrangements for carrying out the problem in regard to fire control and fire discipline, I will state that I believe more good would have been subserved had the system laid down in the Infantry Drill Regulations been more closely followed. In regard to control by means of signals rather than words of command.

In actual combat it would, in my opinion, have been hardly possible for the platoon commander to have controlled his squad leaders by word of command. In all these exercises the signal should be relied on almost entirely.

In regard to its illustrative value as to fire effect, I do not consider that the problem was practical. The conditions were artificial. The line of targets was rigid; the counters, viz., silhouettes, being pasted on the longitudinal central line of a screen twelve feet high, and at all times distinctly visible. Under the conditions of the problem, the shots falling on the screen to a distance of six feet above and below these centers were given a certain value as representing moral effect. As a matter of fact, in actual combat shots passing this distance

above a man's head would not have the effect credited to them in the problem; nor would shots, which, in the problem, struck six feet below centers, unless, possibly, through ricochet.

The fact that the target was a rigid one, and that the system devised for marking did not show the fire effect upon the different sections thereof, rendered it impossible for the leaders of the firing line to properly determine whether the effect of the fire on the objective was such as would allow an advance. As illustrative of this, when the target was examined after the fire, it was found that the grouping of the great mass of shots was toward the center, and that the flanks of target were but little touched, showing that the entire front of the line attacked was not properly covered by fire, and that the fire of the men occupying these flanks was not kept down. I heard this explained by the statements made by some of the officers, that they were afraid that if they fired at the ends of the target, the shots would go off, and that they therefore confined the firing to the center. This was contrary to the instructions of the platoon commander, who gave orders, which, if followed, would have covered the line attacked with fire, but as there was no way by which he could determine whether his instructions were carried out, the condition stated resulted.

I would suggest the following plan as better adapted to determine fire effect than the one used: First, that the targets should be silhouettes lying down, arranged along the ground; that these should be arranged in sections of four or eight figures with a rigid attachment at the back so that they might be dropped to the rear by section; that when the firing commenced these sections should be separately dropped as fire upon them became effective; that when fire effect upon a particular section ceased it should be restored to an upright position.

Second, that in order to determine when fire effect upon any particular section which had been dropped, ceased, a neutral colored screen, similar to that upon which the silhouette figures were pasted for the problem, be placed along the rear edge of the pits behind the silhouettes—as long as the shots from the firing line struck this screen at such a height as would render it impossible for men to fire over a parapet, the section covered by fire would be kept down, but as soon as the shots ceased to strike the screen in rear of such section, the silhouettes representing the section would be raised, showing that men supposed to occupy this part of the firing position, through the cessation of the fire attack would again be able to fire upon the advancing line.

Some method such as this would indicate to the leader of a line, and the various groups, whether the fire of the attack was such as to cover the entire position sufficiently to allow the advance to continue, and would cause the firing line to properly distribute its fire. It would also be more illustrative of actual conditions, than with targets such as were used.

With this exception, I consider the problem a most valuable one, and believe that the general idea should be adopted for the Guard of this state for each organization that goes to Sea Girt for target practice. If not practicable for every company to fire in this manner, there should be a made-up company from the battalion, the remainder of the command witnessing the problem.

No better plan, in my opinion, could be devised to illustrate the necessity for, and methods of, fire control and fire discipline. It is a valuable, practical system which I hope may be adopted by you as part of the regular practice for the National Guard of this state. Very respectfully,

EVAN M. JOHNSON, Jr., Major, U.S.I., Inspr.-Instr.

Reporting his observations Capt. A. F. Casad, C.A., U.S.A., said that the rate of advance of the platoon was just about the reverse of what it should have been, though perfectly legitimate under the conditions of the problem. He suggested that the conditions of the problem should be such as to allow the umpire at the firing point to inflict a penalty for faulty methods of advancing which would include incorrect length of rushes, slowness in carrying out the advance, bunching of men on rushes, etc. This penalty would probably best be a certain length of time taken from the time allowance. Captain Casad also suggested the use of different colored flags for different signals. Capt. W. H. Oury, 3d Inf., in his report said:

"The weather conditions under which Captain Casey's platoon made the advance were as bad as summer months in this vicinity ever produce. The wind was blowing a gale across the range, driving with it a misty rain, which rendered the targets a mere blur in the distance. The difficulties of accurate shooting of an advancing line under such circumstances can be readily understood. Under such conditions the number of hits made by this platoon indicate excellent shooting. * * * A feature of fire development deserving of comment was that at 1,200 yards; this fire was more effective than at any other range. This was probably due to the fact that the men were fresh and paid more attention to their elevation than they did during the confusion of the advance. The targets, it seems to me, should only be six feet high and of a neutral tint. The figure to be olive drab colored. This would serve to place the figure close to the ground and would more nearly approximate actual conditions of invisibility. From the amount of firing in this problem, approximately seventy-five rounds per man, it appears that ninety rounds per man will be necessary and that the time should be extended to forty-five minutes. The count, it seems, should be made only for actual hits, except for distribution of fire. Nothing should be allowed for the ranges at which the halt is made. The time element should be eliminated as far as adding to the percentage is concerned; on account of the fact that most problems are worked out more hurriedly than they would be were the conditions real."

There were 2,630 shots fired, with 1,028 hits, or thirty-nine per cent.

UNITED STATES WINS PALMA TROPHY.

After an exceedingly close contest between the rifle teams representing the United States and Canada, at Ottawa, Canada, Sept. 14, for the Palma Trophy, the team from the United States was the winner by eight points. The American team broke all previous records, while the Canadians made the best on record for a second team. The team from the United States scored 1,720 points out of a possible 1,800, and Canada made 1,712. The former record was 1,712 points, made by an American team in 1907, in which British, Australian and Canadian teams were defeated.

Individual honors were carried off by Sergt. G. W. Russell, of the Canadian team, who scored 222 out of a possible 225—a world's record. He had a possible 75 at the 800 yard range and finished with 74 and 73. Capt. N. Smith, also of Canada, was second highest of the day, with 218, and Sergeant Keough, of Massachusetts, made the top score for the Americans, with 217. He also had a possible 75 points at 800 yards. McInnes, Russell and Morris, of the Canadian team, each made 75 points out of a possible 75 at 800 yards.

At the finish of the 800 yards range, the first stage of the match, the Canadians were three points in the lead, their score being 595, against 590 for the Americans. At the second stage, 900 yards, the Americans forged to the front, outshooting the Canadians, 571 to 561, giving them an advantage of seven points when the final stage of the match, at 1,000 yards, was begun.

It was nip and tuck with the rival teams all through the shooting at 1,000 yards. Canada lost one more point on the shooting of the first four men, but when the last four took their places a close finish seemed

probable, as the Canadians had reserved their best long range men for the final test. As a matter of fact, the American lead was cut down to four points in the next few rounds, one or two of the visiting riflemen having trouble in locating the bull's-eye.

When they found it, however, it was almost a continuous string of fives for them. As those were marked up Canada again dropped back a few points, but until the last shots of the finishing squads were fired the result was in doubt. The closeness of the shooting at 1,000 yards may be judged from the fact that the Americans made 559 points and the Canadians 558.

There was general regret at a mishap to Sergeant Kelly, of the Canadian team, in the second stage, when he made only a 62 out of a possible 75. In one of his two shots into the ground to warm his rifle some dirt flew back into his eyes, which bothered him in shooting for a time.

The match was fifteen shots at each range with two sighters allowed. The scores follow:

UNITED STATES TEAM.				
	800 yards.	900 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.
Lieut. Col. Tewes.....	74	72	68	214
Captain Cash.....	75	72	69	216
Major Martin.....	74	69	70	213
J. W. Hessian.....	74	73	69	216
Musician Chesley.....	73	71	68	212
Captain Eddy.....	73	72	71	216
Sergeant Keogh.....	75	71	71	217
Sergeant Kean.....	72	71	73	216
Totals.....	590	571	559	1,720
CANADIAN TEAM.				
Q.M.S. McInnes.....	75	69	70	214
Capt. N. Smith.....	74	73	71	218
Sergeant Russell.....	75	74	73	222
Lieutenant Morris.....	75	72	69	216
Sergeant Freborn.....	74	69	68	211
Sergeant Kelly.....	73	62	70	205
Lieutenant Steck.....	73	73	69	215
Sergt. W. A. Smith.....	74	69	68	211
Totals.....	593	561	558	1,712

Majority for United States, eight points.

REMINISCENCES OF GENERAL NOGI.

Describing his personal experiences with General Nogi, in a conversation reported in the New York Sun, Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., U.S.A., who was military attaché at General Nogi's headquarters during the war with Russia, says:

"In his movements General Nogi was exceedingly active and constantly moved about the scene of operations inspecting the lines. One was struck by his perfect physical condition when he swung himself lithely into his saddle.

"Always calm and collected, never excited or nervous, and with the keenest concern for the welfare of his men, it is small wonder that he was idolized by the rank and file of his army. His troops showed splendid discipline, and his army was always more like a machine than a collection of men.

"I have a vivid recollection of the General's close relations with us on the Fourth of July, 1905. We were up in Fakumen, a little Manchurian town near the Mongolian border, fifty miles west of Mukden. Out of honor to America and to myself, for I was the only American attaché present just then, he lunched with the attachés in their quarters.

"It was the Fourth of July and there were three Americans in Fakumen, young Stanley Washburn, war correspondent of the Chicago Daily News; Richard Barry, who was acting in a similar capacity for a New York paper, and myself. Well, these two newspaper men arranged a grand banquet to celebrate the day, and General Nogi was our guest of honor.

"The Fourth banquet which was held that night in the attachés' quarters was a huge success. Our bill of fare was inscribed upon a huge pine board decorated with a painting of the Rising Sun and the Stars and Stripes. Washburn and Barry had made a witty display of what dishes were available. I remember the roast pig, the pigeons that had been torn from the sanctuary of a Chinese temple loft and the good American canned pork and beans. The drinks, however, were the star feature of that wonderful night. Where those two newspaper men had contrived to hunt up so complete a civilized bar I have no idea. They had made a pretty job of it, too, and after much painstaking experimentation had evolved a long list of palatable cocktails and mixed mysterious drinks that amused the Japanese General more than anything that I ever saw him enthuse over.

"I was the toastmaster for the occasion, and we toasted Emperor Mutsuhito, President Roosevelt and the King of England. It was General Nogi himself who arose to propose the toast to the President of the United States, and in a graceful speech he announced his conception of a soldier's duty, paid compliments to America and dwelt upon the event we were celebrating that day. The banquet took place in our quarters, and all the Japanese officers were there with their chief of staff. The military band of General Nogi's headquarters played the 'Star-Spangled Banner' and other patriotic American airs at the order of the General, for, as he said, 'he wanted to make us feel as homelike as he could.'

"A few days before the time came for the attachés to leave Fakumen at the close of the campaign General Nogi had a photograph taken of himself and made us gifts of three autograph copies, one to the British attaché, one to the Turk and the third he gave to me personally.

"Some of us altered our plans so that when the time should come for our departure we might all go in a body to the General and bid him good-by. On the night before our departure General Nogi came over to our headquarters and inquired when we intended to leave. We told him that we were going at eight o'clock the next morning, and added that a half hour before that we had planned to come around to bid him farewell. To our surprise we found in the yard of the General's headquarters his charger saddled and champing at his bit and the horses of all his staff officers, which he had provided for our use.

"Swinging himself into the saddle General Nogi cantered away with us at the head of his staff officers. You may imagine how supremely honored we felt at this courtesy shown to us by the victorious hero of that great campaign. How far on our way the General intended to accompany us we had no idea. Presently we had left the outskirts of the little town behind us and, still led by the General, we were riding along the sandy bed of a dried up stream. Cantering around a bend, we

heard the sound of music. Then we came into view of a Chinese farmhouse embowered in shady trees. The Japanese military band was playing there. General Nogi had sent it ahead soon after sunrise. Dismounting, he led us to the trestle tables laid with tin cups beneath the trees. When the orderlies had filled them with champagne we raised and quaffed the stirrup cup.

"The General shook hands with each of us and wished us bon voyage. There were many moist eyes among us as we recognized that in this wonderful man, whom many of us never expected to see again, was one of the marvels of the century and a man whom to know was to love.

"We remounted our horses, gathered up our reins, took off our hats and gave three of the heartiest cheers that he ever received. That was the last I ever saw of General Nogi. The world could ill afford to lose such a splendid example of a soldier, a man of honor and a gentleman."

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON HYGIENE.

Medical officers of both Services appear in the list of names of the committee on organization of the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography which met in Berlin in 1907, and whose coming sessions will be held in Washington, D.C., Sept. 23-28. Among the names of the distinguished physicians and surgeons who are on the committee we find those of Med. Dir. Henry G. Bayer, U.S.N., Lieut. Col. John S. Billings, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, librarian, public library, New York city; Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer, Canal Zone; Lieut. Col. Walter D. McCaw, U.S.A., librarian, Surgeon General's Library, Washington, D.C.; Brig. Gen. George M. Sternberg, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, Washington; Surg. Gen. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., and Surg. Gen. George H. Torney, U.S.A. In the discussion of hookworm diseases Major Bailey K. Ashford, Med. Corps, U.S.A., of San Juan, Porto Rico, who has made so enviable a record in the elimination of hookworm from many parts of the island, will take a prominent part. The subject of public health organization and administration will be discussed, and here Colonel Gorgas will give a paper on "Administrative Methods and Results Obtained in the Canal Zone." This should prove one of the most interesting papers of the congress. It is gratifying to see that so high an authority on parasitic amebæ as Capt. Charles F. Craig, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has a place in the "symposium" of opinions on the relation of parasitic amebæ to disease. In the section dealing with hygienic physiology a paper will be read by Surg. J. A. Murphy, U.S. Naval Academy, on "Physical Training in the U.S. Naval Service." In the section on the hygiene of occupations Major Ashford will discuss the economic aspects of hookworm disease in Porto Rico.

Many medical officers of the Services appear in Section VIII. on military, naval and tropical (colonial) hygiene. The president of this section is Med. Dir. H. G. Bayer, U.S.N., and the secretary Surg. James C. Pryor, U.S.N., Navy Medical School, Washington. On the subject of venereal prophylaxis in armies and navies there will be papers by Col. L. Mervin Maus, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Med. Insp. George A. Lung, U.S.N., Major Deane C. Howard, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Manila; Surg. Gen. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., and Med. Insp. George Pickrell, U.S.N., Annapolis. Dr. Stokes will read a paper also on transportation of the wounded in battle at sea in the U.S. Navy, and Surg. E. M. Blackwell, U.S.N., will discuss certain sanitary problems on hospital ships. Under camp hygiene Col. John Van R. Hoff, Med. Corps, U.S.A., will treat of the hygiene of the soldier from the point of view of his officers, and on the disposal of camp wastes papers will be given by Major Joseph H. Ford, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Canal Zone, and Major Percy M. Washburn, Med. Corps, U.S.A. Camp water supply will be the subject of papers by Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Major Carl R. Darnall, Med. Corps, U.S.A. On the subject of the hygiene of the engine room and fire room force will be treatises by Surg. F. L. Pleadwell, U.S.N., and Surg. R. C. Holcomb, U.S.N. Personal hygiene, including disinfection of clothing and equipment with and without apparatus, will engage the attention of three Army medical officers, Col. Valery Havard, Major Edward L. Munson and Major Powell C. Fauntleroy. The same number of Army officers also appear in the discussion on the use of vaccines in the Army—Major F. F. Russell, Capt. Charles F. Craig and Capt. Henry J. Nichols. The prevention of the spread of infectious diseases on shipboard will be discussed by Med. Insp. E. R. Stitt, U.S.N., and P. A. Surg. P. E. Garrison. P. A. Surg. E. W. Brown, U.S.N., will deal with the hygiene of submarine boats. The relation of recent changes in the field ration to hygiene will be explained by Brig. Gen. Alfred A. Woodhull, Lieut. Col. H. C. Fisher and Capt. Milton A. Elliott, all U.S.A. An international basis for naval statistics will be presented by Surg. Charles N. Fiske, U.S.N., and Surg. A. W. Dunbar, U.S.N.

WHAT THE CAVALRY NEEDS.

A HINT FROM PARIS.

What fools we mortals be who hope to learn of cavalry by serving with American regiments. In Capt. Frank Parker's letter from Paris, published in your issue of Sept. 14, 1912, we are informed that our Cavalry organization is bad because:

1. We have not half the privates we need in a troop.
2. Our regiment is loose, uncommanded and uncommandable as a unit.
3. Our troop is half the time commanded by a lieutenant, frequently a second lieutenant, which fact is not conducive to the maintenance of the principle of increased respect for increased rank—a vital element of discipline.

Captain Parker then proposes some experiments and deduces: "Results: A compact regimental unit composed of tight elements, tied together by a sufficiency of subordinate commanders, and the whole manageable by the colonel. And there will be work for everyone, from corporal to colonel—the kind of work that sifts the wheat from the chaff."

Then, after taking a fling at "traditions," Captain Parker proceeds: "Some day, brother troop commanders, we may have some privates to train, and while training them have the opportunity to train our corporals, our sergeants, our lieutenants and ourselves." * * * "Whenever a matter of reorganization comes up, let it be referred to the Cavalry Service. Let X—, who knows least and does least, have the some opportunity to pass thereon as Y—, who knows and whose opinion is worth something."

These are the dogmatic facts, comrades, and if you

wish to continue to ride boot to boot with the right sort of cavalrymen, why, you must be up and doing. Still there may be some who think that:

1. Cavalry troops should not exceed about 100 men, with only three officers authorized, of whom one or two are generally detached.

2. On what personal experience does Captain Parker base his assertion as to our regiments being uncommandable as a unit?

3. Yes, if memory serves aright, "our troop"—Captain Parker's—is commanded much more than half the time by a lieutenant, possibly ten out of twelve years, and the end is not yet. And, indeed, he is right in saying such things are not conducive to respect for rank. But that sort of "tradition" is going out, for it is the young blood now in the saddle, and old captains and field officers are back numbers, fit only to serve with their regiments.

The Army is fortunate in having such able officers as the writer from Paris—this is not intended in irony—but where one has been exceptionally favored with opportunities to learn how foreign nations are preparing for war he should not be impatient with the earnest, overworked, steadfast officers and men who are endeavoring to maintain the "traditions" and efficiency of our under-officered Cavalry regiments. And then there are others like Captain Parker who seem to think that all a Chief of Cavalry would have to do would be to prepare a reorganization of our Cavalry and have Congress enact the necessary legislation. The Cavalry is so busily engaged just now, most of it on the Mexican border, that they will have to leave the questions of organization to the recently appointed board and trust to luck that they will give us the "tight, compact units, each of the maximum size to be handled swiftly and accurately by its commander," and thus encourage our absent cavalrymen to join their regiments and lick them into shape, while some of the less brilliant ones may have a try at the fleshpots of European and other choice details.

ARIZONA.

OUR CAVALRY ARM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Representing the United States, potentially, the greatest military nation upon earth, our Army, for its size, should be as near perfect as it can be made. It should be a school of war, whence military knowledge and training can be disseminated throughout the country. It should be the source from which will come, in war, the expert trainers and instructors which are to whip into shape quickly our masses of untrained volunteers. At the same time it should maintain a sufficient number of such troops as cannot be quickly provided through the training of the volunteers.

The history of our country demonstrates that we are not an exception among nations in the liability of war. And it also demonstrates that most of our wars have been small wars. It is inevitable on this hemisphere that this should be the case. We are, fortunately, not in contact with the great military Powers, and they have little to gain by attacking us. But to avoid concrete instances of what is possible, our history shows us to have engaged in several wars with contiguous nations on this continent in the last seventy years. It also shows we have in a number of instances barely escaped having such wars.

In any small war in this hemisphere the conditions will be such as to demand the employment of a large proportion of cavalry. The long distances, poor roads and sparsely settled tracts, which are a characteristic of North and South America, favor the use of mounted troops. Cavalry has special advantages when used against a poorly armed and poorly disciplined enemy. Its ability to take up a position in the flank or rear of the opposing force, to attack unexpectedly, to spread over the country in many detachments, thus multiplying its whereabouts and threatening attack at many points, is particularly demoralizing to an army of untrained troops or of militia or home guards. Modern cavalry, whose principal weapon is the rifle and which does most of its fighting on foot, being as formidable on the firing line as the same number of infantry, possesses the ability which infantry does not possess, of being able to move quickly and at will over long distances, choosing its own routes, its own object and point of attack. If one road is obstructed it can choose another; if the enemy lies in the way it can make a long detour and pass around him. It is not dependent for food or forage on the trains or wagons coming from the rear; if supplies give out it can move to where they are more abundant. It is its glory to march within the enemy's lines, cut off from succor and reinforcement, trusting to the strength and speed of its horses to retrieve any mistakes. In a desert country, devoid of water, making operations by infantry difficult, the cavalry is able to make the long marches necessary to cover the distance to the next stream. In many parts of America travel is almost entirely by horseback; what more natural, then, that armies should sometimes be entirely composed of horsemen? We see an instance of this in the revolution now going on in a sister republic, where the contending forces are largely mounted.

To realize the value of cavalry it is necessary to understand how it is used; and in regard to this many false ideas have been promulgated. In the old days cavalry fought infantry by riding it down. Now that this can no longer be accomplished, it is claimed by some that the day of cavalry is past. But this is a mistake. Cavalry, even more than in the past, exists for the purpose of attacking infantry, as shown during our War of the Rebellion. But it must, as a rule, attack dismounted with the rifle. The term "mounted infantry" is no longer one of reproach. Man for man, when on foot, it is equal to the best infantry. Its training makes it as accurate and as formidable with the rifle, and its mobility enables it to be sent in a few hours or minutes to distant points, striking where reinforcements are of the greatest importance, when its value as infantry is doubled. Now that the use of the aeroplane and the dirigible balloon enables the commanding general to spy out the flanks, the rear and the weak points of the enemy's army, an overwhelming necessity exists for quick moving riflemen, who can strike at these points before they can be reinforced or protected. Foot infantry is not always available for this purpose—it moves, as a rule, too slowly; but cavalry, which is now but another name for mounted infantry, arrives quickly, and once there goes into the fight fresh, without fatigue. This use of cavalry was highly developed by both North and South during the Civil War. In this respect we are fifty years ahead of other nations.

During the Civil War our Cavalry grew in importance and in renown from year to year; the proportional numbers were constantly increased, until, as in Virginia, under Sheridan and Stuart, and in the West, under Wilson and Forrest, we had armies of Cavalry, which

were consistently and continually employed in fighting infantry, riding long distances, attacking them in the flank or rear, on foot. It was this use of Cavalry which brought about the triumph of Nashville in the West and Appomattox in the East. It was this use of Cavalry by the South which, under Forrest and other leaders, so long held the Northern armies at bay in Kentucky and Tennessee. The invention of the aeroplane and the dirigible balloon has, as was stated above, now added to the value of cavalry for this purpose, as has also the use of the magazine gun of long range.

There is a certain class of military writers, especially in Europe, who are so much impressed with the mounted action of cavalry and its glories in the past that they ignore dismounted action. They refuse to believe the logic of the magazine gun or the lessons of our rebellion and of the war of 1870, and still contend that cavalry, mounted, can ride down and disperse good infantry. To them the war of 1861-5 is a sealed book. The war of 1870 was too soon over to convince them. The Boer war taught them nothing. Their arguments are taken from the wars of Napoleon. To them the rifle is an unimportant part of the cavalryman's equipment, but the horse, the saber and the lance everything. Their writings are full of the glory and the terror of the charge, and their views dominate the military books and journals of Europe.

The proportion of cavalry to infantry has always been decided by the resources of a country more than by any other factor. Generally speaking, the more cavalry in an army up to a certain limit the better. The last census shows in the United States over 22,000,000 horses, and while most of these cannot be used for cavalry service, we can undoubtedly mount a larger number of cavalrymen than any other nation except perhaps Russia. In case of war we can count as foot troops of the first line our Regular Infantry, our Philippine Scouts, our marines and, when not threatened by sea, most of our Coast Artillery troops, a total of over 70,000 Regulars, in comparison with which force our fifteen regiments of Cavalry are a small contingent. If the Militia are called into service, the disproportion becomes even greater, since there are but few Militia Cavalry troops. This contingent is not so well fitted for Cavalry of the old type. But the trees, woods, hills, which cover all of our more thickly settled states, favor the use of the mounted riflemen type of horseman. Such cavalry, when attacking mounted, must attack by surprise, and in attacking dismounted must place their horses out of sight.

TROOPER.

ORIGIN OF THE "GYASCUTUS."

The origin and history of the poem in which so many of our readers have taken a lively interest are finally determined by the following letter from Mrs. Henry Walton Grinnell—Florence Roche Grinnell—daughter of James Jeffrey Roche:

Nassau, N.P., Bahama Islands, Sept. 11, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue Aug. 24, 1912, a naval officer asks for "The Tale of the Gyascutus." This is answered under date Aug. 31, 1912, giving the proper title of the poem, "A Sailor's Yarn," by "Jeff," in the Detroit Free Press. "Jeff" was the name under which James Jeffrey Roche wrote for the Detroit Free Press many years ago. This poem appears in a collection, "Songs and Satires," Boston, Ticknor and Company, 1887, now out of print. It is also found in "Ballads of Blue Water and Other Poems," Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1895.

The enclosed poem, "Peace with the Sword," published in the Boston Pilot many years ago, may be of interest to some of your readers. You may care to publish it, as it was never included in any collection of my father's poems.

FLORENCE ROCHE GRINNELL.

PEACE WITH THE SWORD.

Sweet is the dream of peace
When the strong sword is discarded;
When the cannon's thunders cease
And the nation lies unguarded.

Sweet is the sentry's sleep,
Dull duty's post forsaking,
While the lurking shadows creep;
But woe for the hour of waking!

Woe to the land that lets
Its watch-fires turn to embers!
The conqueror soon forgets,
But the beaten foe remembers.

Bravely the fathers fought,
No shameful ease allured them;
The peace their high hearts sought
Their trusty swords secured them.

Build then our ships of war,
Keep the watch-fires burning ever:
So danger shall dwell afar;
So peace shall be broken never!

SQUADS RIGHT.

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 12, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Please let me give my ideas concerning the number of "counts" to be used in executing squads right. I have found the following very satisfactory when instructing members of the National Guard:

The front rank executes the movement as prescribed in Par. 119. In the rear rank the third man from the right, followed in column by the second and first, moves straight to the front until in rear of his front rank man, when all face to the right in marching and mark time. The other member of the rear rank (i.e., the fourth man from the right) moves straight to the front four paces and places himself abreast of the man on his right, etc. It takes the fourth man from the right one step to place himself abreast of the man on his right, this after taking four paces straight to the front. Therefore why cannot the movement be executed in five counts. I do not mean to say that it is prescribed in the I.D.R., but do say that in teaching members of the Guard and raw recruits it is best to set a time when all should step off, and if they are instructed to count five (to themselves) and step off without command on the sixth count, or step, they will soon learn to execute the movement simultaneously and without that ragged turning of the heads toward the marching flank. The count also gives new men the cadence in bringing the piece to the shoulder at the command "March." The letters of General King and Captain Dougherty in your issue of Aug. 24 and Sept. 7 fully explain, in a few words, the

difficulties experienced by many in teaching the squad movement on the fixed pivot, and it is needless to again state that the movement should be simplified.

C. F. BENNETT, Sergt., 3d Inf., S.I., N.G.I.

PRESIDENT JORDAN'S OPINIONS.

Stanford University, California, Sept. 12, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to your editorial of Aug. 31, permit me to say: I have never accused the armament syndicates, so potent in European affairs, of wanting war. What they want is expenditure. I have made no charges against such syndicates in America because I have only indications here and there as to the personnel of the groups who urge on Congress the continuance or extension of our already monstrous military and naval expenditures. The defense of a nation should bear some proportion to the dangers involved. It need not be conditioned on a nation's ability to pay. In matters of national defense we have many advantages and we should give ourselves the credit for these. It is also worth while once in a while to look critically at the preposterous assertion that great preparation for war makes for peace.

Certainly I do not attribute to the machinations of any trust the bulk of the nonsense spoken or written about the matter of war.

If a usually level-headed Senator really spoke of "the arbitrament of the sword" as an alternative in the matter of canal tolls, he was talking nonsense, and doubtless on his own initiative.

When Mr. Bonar Law threatens England with an Irish war he is merely "doing politics." It doesn't lower the price of British Consols by a single point, and when the matter of "Home Rule" is settled we shall hear no more of it.

War scares sometimes arise from the demands of small politics; sometimes from sheer vacuity, as in the Magdalena Bay incident. More often they are started in the interest of Army and Navy appropriations. This is shown by the regularity of their time of appearance. Sometimes they mark the menace of real war, the greatest of all national calamities. The best defense against this is a treasury without debt and a civil tongue in the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The component parts of the German armament lobby are summed up by Israel Zangwill in his "The War God." He says:

The God of War is now a man of business—
With vested interests.
So much sunk Capital, such countless callings,
The Army, Navy, Medicine, the Church—
To bless and bury—Music, Engineering,
Red tape Departments, Commissariats,
Scores, Transports, Ammunition, Coaling stations,
Fortifications, Cannon foundries, Shipyards,
Arsenals, Ranges, Drill Halls, Floating Docks,
War-loan Promoters, Military Tailors,
Camp-followers, Canteens, War Correspondents,
Horse-breeders, Armourers, Torpedo-builders,
Pipeclay and Medal Vendors, Big Drum Makers,
Gold Lace Embroiderers, Opticians, Buglers,
Tent-makers, Banner-weavers, Powder-mixers,
Crutches and Cork Limb Manufacturers,
Balloonsists, Mappists, Heliographers,
Inventors, Flying Men and Diving Demons,
Beezebub and all his hosts, who, whether
In Water, Earth, or Air, among them pocket
When trade is brisk a million pounds a week! * * *
The man of business is the God of War,
And gold pulls all the strings and all the triggers. * * *
"To safeguard peace we must prepare for war."
I know that maxim; it was forged in hell.

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

[The maxim quoted by Zangwill at the end of his lines are a paraphrase of the immortal words of Washington in his speech to both houses of Congress on Jan. 8, 1780: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual ways of preserving peace." To trace the utterances of the Father of his Country to the sulphurous inspiration of the lower regions does not appear to Dr. Jordan as at all inconsistent with his position as the head of a great educational institution, which should be looked up to as inculcating the purest sentiments of patriotism.—EDITOR.]

AS TO THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

Brunswick, Ga., Sept. 12, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In an article on the battle of Antietam in the October Cosmopolitan, attributed to Lieut. Gen. Nelson Miles, U.S.A., I am sure that the General must have been misquoted in saying that Lee's army was composed of three army corps, commanded by Jackson, Longstreet and Hood, respectively. There was only two corps, and Hood at this time was only a brigade commander. General Miles is quoted again as saying that Lee directed A. P. Hill to hold Turners Gap, when D. H. Hill was the man. A. P. Hill was with Jackson at or near Harper's Ferry at this time. I have no doubt that there are several other discrepancies, but these two are so glaring that they are noticeable at a glance, and in justice to General Miles should be corrected.

JOHN C. STILES.

SUGGESTION FOR UNIFORMITY IN UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Truly the crowning iniquity of the uniform tinker is the stiff brimmed hat. With it, and the eternal leggings, the field uniform is our most uncomfortable costume. The unfortunate serving an indefinite sentence on the Texas border must go about in all his waking hours with his feet closely encased in marching shoes, his shins swathed in several thicknesses of sock, breeches and leggings, and his head thrust into an unyielding disk of hard boiled felt. He is ever in a sort of perambulating stocks. Surely the U.T. forgot himself when he did nothing to our perfectly comfortable O.D. shirt. To make it in keeping he should revive the old-time leather stock in russet pigskin, and adapt funnel shaped cuffs matching the leggings and reaching from the wrist to the elbow.

ONE WHO SUFFERS.

France has a hospital ship, a 600-ton steamer, with a crew of twenty-seven men, including a doctor and a chaplain, and beds for thirty-six patients. It follows the fishermen to the Newfoundland Banks. Its record for 1911 was: Marine miles steamed, 12,209; patients admitted to the hospital, 70; consultations at sea, 420; medicines distributed, 253; shipwrecked seamen picked up, 14 men in seven dories. The chaplain also delivered 29,890 letters and collected 16,542 to be forwarded to France.

Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Med. Corps, U.S.A., assistant to the Surgeon General, lectured to the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute on the subject of sexual hygiene on Saturday, Sept. 14, at Lexington, Va. The corps was assembled in the Jackson Memorial at noon. The lecture proved most interesting, and was delivered in the usual frank manner for which Colonel Kean is noted. The subject was handled with gloves off, and so many startling facts were revealed by the speaker that much benefit is certain to result. Colonel Kean was the guest of the superintendent while at the Institute, and accompanied him at the battalion review which marked the return and reorganization of the corps. New cadets, 140 in number, reported for duty Sept. 2, old cadets reporting Sept. 5. The corps this year is the largest on record, the morning report showing 360 men present for duty, there being a number still on furlough. The new men appear to be very large and well developed, their average age being over eighteen years. A new system of physical tests and records, with individual charts showing by the graphical method the improved development of cadets from year to year, has been adopted. Voluntary inoculation for typhoid fever has also been authorized and encouraged among the cadets. The West Point dike for cadet officers has also been prescribed, this being the only point, in addition to the button, wherein the uniforms have differed. Fourth classmen at the Virginia Military Institute have been issued a new drill uniform, consisting of gray shirts and gray canvas trousers, on the theory that development is retarded by tight clothing until the set-up is obtained. The new system of calisthenics has been introduced. Every new cadet receives one hour a day of this exercise in addition to that which is prescribed for the drill on the parade ground.

To take the hospital to the wounded rather than have them brought to a stationary hospital is the idea behind the latest adaptation of motor transportation to the needs of an army. French military men have decided that a surgical operating hospital of the first class can be made out of a properly equipped automobile, and to this end they have worked out such a moving hospital. This plan is expected to be of the greatest value in the case of those so badly wounded as to be unable to bear transportation. They can be picked up where they lie on the battlefield and valuable time be saved by placing them immediately upon the operating table. When this surgical automobile arrives at the scene of action the surgeons will be all ready to operate, having a comfortable operating room, rigorously aseptic, supplied with all the latest surgical devices and hand and electric instruments, radiocopy, sterilization, ultra-violet rays, ozone, heating, filters, etc. This portable hospital will contain a vestibule with a washroom and surgeon's dressing room, with sterilized water, and an operating chamber with ample room around the operating table, lighted in the daytime from skylights and at night by electric lamps. This chamber can be aseptically cleaned, having walls of lacquered wood without joints, rounded angles everywhere, and a monolithic composition floor. A dynamo in connection with the X-ray apparatus also operates a pump and permits the filtering and sterilization of four thousand gallons of drinking water a day. The vehicle weighs about six tons, has a speed of eighteen miles an hour and costs about \$10,000.

The tabulated results of the military riding competition in the Olympic games at Stockholm show that the American team failed to win almost wholly on account of their mounts. In all features of the event with the exception of the prize riding the American team ranked close to first. On obstacle jumping its percentages was higher even than Sweden, which took the first place. In marking the teams under the head of prize riding the appearance and general character of the horses are taken into consideration more than in the riding of the officers. A study of the markings of the team greatly encourages the horsemen in the Army, who believe, under the system which is now being pursued in developing mounts, that our Army will eventually take its place as a real contestant for the first honors in horsemanship. The following is a tabulation of the results:

Rider's name, long distance ride on road, cross country, steeplechase, obstacle jumping, prize riding, total.
Sweden: Adlercreutz, 10, 9.85, 10, 9.00, 7.46, 46.51; Horn, of Aminno, 10, 10, 8.27, 7.58, 45.85; Nordlander, 10, 10, 8.93, 7.66, 46.59; Casparsson, 10, 9.62, 10, 9.67, 6.87, 46.16.
France: Cariou, 10, 10, 8.60, 7.72, 46.32; Meyer, 10, 10, 9.53, 5.77, 45.30; Seigner, 9, 9.23, 10, 9.33, 7.59, 45.15.
America: Lear, 10, 10, 10, 9.07, 6.84, 45.91; Graham, 10, 9.62, 10, 9.40, 6.28, 45.30; Henry, 10, 9.46, 10, 9.13, 6.95, 45.54; Montgomery, 10, 10, 10, 9.40, 6.48, 45.88.
Germany: v. Lutcke, 10, 10, 10, 9.27, 6.63, 45.90; v. Moers, 10, 10, 8.2, 8.67, 7.56, 44.43; v. Rochow, 10, 10, 10, 9.53, 6.89, 46.42; v. Schaesborg, 10, 10, 10, 9.40, 6.76, 46.16.

A party of engineers from the Bethlehem Steel Company, of Bethlehem, Pa., arrived at Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 17, to arrange for the installation of 14-inch guns, armor and projectiles on the new Greek armored cruiser, the hull of which is to be built at the Vulkan shipbuilding yards at Stettin. The contract to supply the armor and guns for the Greek warship, which is to have a displacement of 14,500 tons, was awarded to the Bethlehem Company, while the Vulkan yard, which competed with the American concern, procured only the contract for the hull and the engines. "The fact that the Americans were awarded the most important contract," says a correspondent of the New York Herald, "has caused heartburning among the German steel firms, which steadily asserted that German naval guns were so markedly superior that their 11-inch and 12-inch guns were equivalent to the 12-inch and 14-inch guns of foreign makers."

Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh has awarded silver medals of honor to John E. Corbett, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., and Edward C. Hamilton, 11th Cav., for gallant conduct in rescuing a comrade, John A. Margert, from drowning in Long Island Sound at Fort Slocom, Davids Island, N.Y., on June 22 last. At the time of the rescue all three men were serving as recruits at Fort Slocom. Secretary MacVeagh also awarded a gold medal of honor to Pvt. Henry Hanson, 6th U.S. Inf., for his heroic daring in securing assistance for a party of

comrades who had been capsized in a sailboat on Lake Lanao, Mindanao, P.I., on the night of Jan. 28, 1912, and a silver medal to George R. Horan, gunner's mate, first class, U.S.N., for rescuing two persons from drowning at Eastport, Me., on July 4 last, when a small skiff containing an elderly man and woman and a young man was run down and capsized by a large schooner and the occupants of the skiff thrown violently into the water.

Bids for armor piercing common and target shells opened in the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department Sept. 18 were for 10,000 4 and 5-inch, 5,000 6-inch, 1,000 7-inch, 3,000 8-inch, 3,500 12-inch and 500 14-inch armor piercing; 2,000 12-inch and 1,000 14-inch target shells. The Bethlehem Steel Company was the only one of seven companies which bid on the entire proposal, 36,000 shells in all. Its bid was as follows: Common, 4-inch \$9.75, 5-inch \$13.85; armor piercing, 6-inch \$35, 7-inch \$62; 8-inch 97; 12-inch \$279.40, 14-inch \$500; target, 12-inch \$34, 14-inch \$54. The other bids ranged as follows: Common shell—4-inch, \$11, \$9.80, \$9.52; 5-inch, \$19, \$13.55, \$13.30; armor piercing—6-inch, \$42.50, \$35, \$33; 7-inch, \$59.80, \$62, \$64; 8-inch, \$94.50, \$97, \$96; 12-inch, \$272, \$279.40, \$277; 14-inch, \$526, \$500, \$490. The Hadfield Steel Foundries Company, of Sheffield, England, bid \$187 for the 12-inch armor piercing shell and \$395 for the 14-inch. The aggregate for 3,500 12-inch and 2,000 14-inch was \$1,444,500. The aggregate of the Bethlehem Company for the same was \$1,977,900; that of the Midvale, \$2,004,000; that of the Washington Steel and Ordnance Company, \$1,999,500, and that of the Crucible Steel Company, \$1,961,625. The English company offered to commence delivery in nine months, the Midvale in 400 days, the Bethlehem in 350 days, the Washington company in 365 days and the Crucible company in 360 days. Subsequent deliveries were much slower, however, on part of the English company.

Army officers on duty at West Point played a practice polo game against Squadron A of the New York State National Guard at Van Cortlandt Park, New York city, Sept. 13. The squadron team beat the West Pointers by a score of 6 to 5 goals in an eight-period game, of which the last two were played in semi-darkness and with no goals scored, as the players could not see the ball. The squadron men took a lead of 2 to 1 in the first period, and at half-time they led by 5 to 2 goals. After that the Army team was more aggressive and they had the score squared in the sixth period. A. Ely made a goal for the squadron after that, the last scored and the decisive one of the game. The lineup and summary of the two teams were: Squadron A—1, A. Ely, 1; 2, J. B. Spencer and Theron Strong, 0; 3, H. E. Holt, 1; Back, E. C. Ely, 0; total, 2. West Point—1, Capt. W. De Armond, 1; 2, Lieut. S. W. Winfree, 0; 3, Lieut. C. Boyd and Capt. R. G. Alexander, 0; back, Lieut. J. K. Herr, 1; total, 2. Squadron A—Goals earned, 6. West Point—Goals earned, 5. Individual goals—A. Ely, 3; Holt, 2; Winfree, 2; Strong, Boyd, Herr and De Armond, each 1. Referee—Whitney Kernochan.

Pvt. Michael Quirk, who in November of last year confessed to having dynamited buildings at Fort Riley, as told at the time in this paper, has been released from confinement in the Fort Riley guard-house for fraudulent enlistment, says the Leavenworth Times. Private Quirk was arrested following the long series of mysterious fires and dynamitings at Fort Riley. In prison he made a written confession, implicating an ex-chaplain of the Army and a woman whose husband was in the prison at Leavenworth. Later the charges were investigated and were dropped. Quirk, however, was tried for having sworn falsely to his age upon enlisting and was sentenced to serve six months in prison. The time has now expired. Immediately after Quirk's arrest the atrocities at Fort Riley ceased, but it is not now believed that he was implicated in them.

"The troops of the District of Narragansett began their fall maneuvers Sept. 16," says the Newport (R.I.) Daily News, "when the forces from Forts Adams and Greble were transported to Wetherill, which will be their base of supplies for the present week, shifting to Coddington Point next week. There will be practice marches and night bivouacs under the shelter tents, and the life will be that of the soldier in the field before the enemy, as nearly as it is possible to make it. The companies held their first practice march immediately after going into camp. Equipped in heavy marching order, they went on a ten-mile 'hike' to Beavertail and return. This morning they were out again, marching to Conanicut Park and return, a distance of fourteen miles. Beside the soldiers, the sailors of the battleship Ohio with their full band were landed at the east ferry and spent two hours in a practice march about the town."

The Military Surgeon is publishing an interesting series of articles, by Capt. Louis C. Duncan, Med. Corps, dealing with the activities of the Medical Department in past wars. This series will cover the entire subject of the care of sick and wounded during various battles, and when completed they will be published in book form. The articles will be of value in determining present-day questions of the same sort. The plans of various battlefields, as well as sketches of the country in which they were located, have been drawn by Captain Duncan. Already he has covered the battle of Bull Run, the Wilderness campaign, Sherman's march to the sea and Chickamauga. In the battle of Bull Run it is shown that the Army was entirely unprepared from a medical standpoint, and that in the Wilderness campaign the Medical Department was properly organized.

Frankford Arsenal has completed a study for the dust proofing of Swasey and Lewis depression position finders, and the necessary new parts are now being manufactured for all instruments in service. A study has been undertaken to determine whether modifications can be applied to the gun plotting boards to incorporate the desirable features of the 360-degree mortar plotting board. A new model target is being manufactured for issue for all mortar and mine plotting boards in service. Rock Island Arsenal is engaged in the manufacture of an altered design of spring rod yoke and two spring rod plugs, sling hooks to carry ammunition chests without

the aid of a pack frame, and eight ammunition carriers in accordance with report of Lieut. L. J. McNair, 4th F.A. The gun case for Colt's automatic machine gun is being modified, and two chests for small stores for battery wagon, model of 1912, are being designed to reduce cost of manufacture.

The recent accident to a cow at Indian Head demonstrates the need of a larger territory for the Navy's proving ground at that place when conducting experiments with modern ordnance. Experimental firing was being conducted with the triple turret gun mount at the proving ground, the target being located on Stump Neck, on the reservation. Two shells deflected across the river and struck the bank of the river four miles distant, tearing up the ground and injuring the cow. Fortunately there was no one in that immediate vicinity at the time, and no more serious results followed. But if ordnance experiments are to be conducted on a proper scale the ground must be enlarged. A disaster might result the next time a shell should fall beyond the reservation.

Twenty-eight horses and mules lost their lives at Fort Totten, N.Y., on the night of Sept. 13, in a fire which razed a two-story brick stable. The loss caused by the fire will amount to more than \$50,000, and its origin is unknown. The fire department of the post turned out and worked hard under the leadership of Col. Adelbert Cronkhite. Repeated efforts were made to save all the horses and mules, but without success, and twenty-eight perished. First Lieutenants Dusenberry and Gillespie lost two horses valued each at \$500, and thirteen of the horses which perished were of fine Kentucky breed. Ten horses were reached and rushed out through the smoke, but of these two were so badly burned that it became necessary to shoot them.

Which of two Cavalry horses kicked to death an Army mule is to be the subject of inquiry of a board composed of five officers ranging in rank from a second lieutenant to a major, says a press despatch. The mule met its death during the recent Army maneuvers in the Santa Clara Valley. It was tied to a picket line, and on either side of it was the mount of a Regular Army officer. In the morning the mule was found dead and the evidence that it was kicked to death was indisputable, but there was nothing to indicate which of two equine suspects was guilty.

The Batopilas Mining Company of Mexico reported on Sept. 18 that the town of Batopilas has been captured by the Mexican rebels, who are demanding 13,000 pesos from the company. On Sept. 15 at San Pedro Maren the neighbors of Jacob Meyer found his body with the head severed. The motive for the murder was probably robbery, and no political significance is attached to it. The local authorities in Mexico promise to make a thorough investigation. Tampico and Ensenada report that no disturbances attended the celebration of independence day on Sept. 16.

M. Pierre Mille, of the Paris Temps, who has had his experiences on "the field of honor," concludes that the duelling habit involves an enormous waste of time for the four men who must participate in the rôle of seconds. There is a great deal of running about in taxicabs involved, and telephoning to the newspapers, and making arrangements with photographers, and other indispensable details of a French affair of honor. This burden falls on the friends of the principals, who can quietly attend to their business up to within half an hour before the combat and resume half an hour after.

Second Lieut. Hayden W. Wagner, 2d Cav., has been detailed to attend the German Mounted Service School. After he had accepted the detail Lieutenant Wagner was advised by the German government, through the State Department, that it would be necessary for him to report with three serviceable mounts. This is regarded as a very exacting requirement, and will probably deter officers in the future from making applications for this detail.

A strike involving 500 skilled mechanics at the plant of the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company began at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 14. It was confined largely to the department in which the .45 caliber automatic revolvers are being made for the U.S. Government. The men contend the piecework prices have been so changed that they are equivalent to a reduction in wages.

Col. Charles A. Williams, U.S.A., has succeeded Major George J. Newgarden, U.S.A., as assistant secretary and treasurer of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, with office at 1633 Massachusetts avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. The other officers of the society are: President, Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A.; secretary and treasurer, Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, U.S.A.

A photograph of the target after the night practice of the 155th Company, C.A.C., which has been received at the War Department, shows that it made twenty hits in twenty shots. This record was made on Sept. 4 by the 3-inch guns of Battery Hayes at Fort Stark, N.H., with Capt. R. K. Cravens, C.A.C., commanding.

Capt. Woodell A. Pickering, U.S.M.C., has tendered his resignation, to take effect Sept. 15. This action is entirely voluntary. Captain Pickering has an excellent record in the corps, and his decision to leave the Service will be learned with regret by his many friends throughout the Navy and Marine Corps. He is a son of Col. Abner Pickering, 11th U.S. Inf.

S. W. McEwan and C. K. Miller, of Newark, and R. W. Mendlesohn, of Kansas City, have successfully passed the examination for acting assistant surgeons in the Navy.

Surg. E. J. Grow and P.A. Surg. W. B. Smith have been detailed as members of a board to investigate the lighting of the buildings at the Naval Academy.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Herbert J. Slocum, Cav., U.S.A., promoted from lieutenant colonel to date from July 30, 1912, was born in Ohio, April 25, 1855, and entered the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1872, remaining there until June 22, 1876. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 25th Infantry, June 21, 1876, and was transferred to the 7th Cavalry the next month, and participated with that command against the Indians. He received the brevet of first lieutenant for gallant services in action against Indians at Cañon Creek, Mont., Sept. 13, 1877. He was detailed in the Q.M.D. in 1902, was promoted major, 1st Cavalry, Aug. 26, 1903; was transferred to the 2d Cavalry Oct. 16, 1903, and to the 7th Cavalry Feb. 26, 1908. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel March 3, 1911. Colonel Slocum is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1883.

Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Brewer, 14th U.S. Cav., promoted colonel to date from Aug. 28, 1912, was born in Ohio April 16, 1854, and was at the U.S.M.A. from July 1, 1871, to Nov. 14 of that year. He was appointed second lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, Aug. 31, 1876, and remained as an officer in that organization until March 3, 1911, when he was promoted lieutenant colonel, 14th Cavalry. Among other duties Colonel Brewer was in battles with Indians at Cañon Creek, Mont., Sept. 13, 1877; Wounded Knee Creek, S.D., Dec. 30, 1890, and Drexel Mission, S.D., Dec. 31, 1890. He joined his regiment Dec. 19, 1876, and served with it at Fort A. Lincoln, Dak., to May, 1877. He was in the field in Montana to November, 1877; at Forts Buford and A. Lincoln, Dak., to January, 1878; at Fort Rice, Dak., to June, 1878; at Fort A. Lincoln and Bear Butte, Dak., to October, 1878; at Fort Yates, Dak., to July 1, 1883. Other service included duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth; with regiment at Forts Yates, Keogh, Meade, Riley, Sheridan, Huachuca and Fort Apache to Feb. 22, 1898. He was a member of the Examining Board and on recruiting service to November, 1898; with regiment at Huntsville, Ala., and Macon, Ga., to January, 1899; in Cuba to Nov. 13, 1899; on recruiting service to Nov. 14, 1901; with regiment in Cuba to May, 1902; at Chickamauga Park, Ga., to June, 1905; en route to and in the Philippine Islands to July, 1907. He was on leave and depot Q.M. at New York city to August, 1910; on leave and with regiment at Fort Riley, Kas., to May, 1911, and was en route and in the Philippine Islands to May, 1912, and his last posts of duty were at Forts Clark and McIntosh, Texas, to date.

Lieut. Col. James Lockett, Cav., unassigned, promoted colonel to date from Aug. 28, 1912, was born in Georgia Oct. 31, 1855, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 4th Cavalry. He remained in the 4th Cavalry until March 30, 1905, when he was detailed Inspector General, and twenty days later he was reassigned to the 4th Cavalry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel Jan. 19, 1911, and was placed on the unassigned list the following March. Colonel Lockett in his early service saw a great deal of duty on the frontier in Texas, Kansas, New Mexico and Arizona, when the Indians were troublesome. During the time he was in the field he was engaged several times with the Apaches. He was in charge of Indian affairs at Fort Apache a part of 1885-86, and was in command of Indian scouts in the field Aug. 17 to Oct. 19, 1886. He was subsequently, among other duties, acting inspector general, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, in the Philippines, from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15, 1899, and was aid to General MacArthur to Aug. 10, 1899. He organized the 11th U.S. Volunteer Cavalry in the Philippines and was appointed its colonel Aug. 10, 1899. The regiment left Manila about Sept. 15, 1899, for station at Camp Stotsenburg, where it was kept hard at work on scouting and outpost duty. It was at the attack on San Mateo Dec. 18, and after the death of General Lawton Colonel Lockett took command of all the forces present. He reconnoitered and located a strong insurgent position across the gorge of San Mateo River above Montalban, and was in command of the expedition against the position, which was assaulted and captured Dec. 27. The loss inflicted on the insurgents in this expedition was such that the force never got together again. Colonel Lockett drove the insurgents out of Mababato, and was placed in command of the 3d District, Department of Southern Luzon, July 15. After returning to the United States for a tour of duty he went to the Philippines several years later for a second term. He left in October, 1907, for the United States, where he performed duty at Forts Leavenworth, Robinson, Mackenzie and elsewhere. His last post of duty was at Fort Riley, Kas.

Lieut. Col. Henry L. Ripley, 2d U.S. Cav., who was retired for age on Sept. 16, 1912, is a native of Massachusetts, and was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a civil engineer in 1873, and then served as assistant engineer on the Providence water works until 1876, when he enlisted in Company E, Battalion of Engineers, U.S.A., rising to the rank of corporal. He was in July, 1879, appointed a second lieutenant in the 24th U.S. Infantry; was promoted to first lieutenant in 1884, was transferred to the 3d Cavalry in 1887, promoted captain in 1895; major, 8th Cavalry, in 1903, and lieutenant colonel, 2d Cavalry, in 1911. Colonel Ripley is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, 1885; holds the degree of B.S. conferred by the Massachusetts School of Technology, 1873; participated in the engagement at San Juan, Cuba, July 1-3, 1898, and in the siege of Santiago until July 17, 1898. He was recommended by a brevet board for brevet major for gallantry at Santiago July 1, 1898, and recommended by Generals Wheeler and Sumner for brevet for most gallant performance of duty under heavy fire at San Juan. He rendered special service, in addition to that in Cuba, in the Philippine insurrection, 1899 to 1902.

Chaplain Albert J. Bader, 9th U.S. Inf., who was retired on Sept. 17, 1912, for disability incident to the Service, was born in New York Sept. 24, 1859, and first entered the military service as a chaplain of the 12th N.Y. Volunteers in September, 1898. Chaplain Bader is a Roman Catholic, and although the majority of the officers of the 12th, including Col. Robert W. Leonard, were of the Protestant faith, the Colonel was so impressed with Father Bader's work at the Southern camp that he appointed him chaplain and he was held in high esteem. When the 12th was mustered out in 1899 and reformed into a National Guard command Col. George R. Dyer, who succeeded Leonard, and is also a Protestant, reappointed Father Bader as chaplain. Chaplain Bader was appointed a chaplain in the Army Feb. 2, 1901, and was assigned to the 8th Cavalry the following July. He was transferred to the 9th Infantry Sept. 4, 1907.

Chaplain Henry Swift, 14th U.S. Cav., who retires

for age on Sept. 21, 1912, was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 21, 1848, and was appointed a post chaplain in 1887. He was assigned to the 13th Infantry in 1901, and was transferred to the 14th Cavalry in 1912. Chaplain Swift has the relative rank of major, which he received June 14, 1904, and he was the senior chaplain on the active list.

Pay Dir. James S. Phillips, U.S.N., who has been on duty in Norfolk, Va., will be placed on the retired list from Jan. 20, 1913. Meanwhile he has been detached from duty and granted leave to the date of his retirement.

Chief Boatswain J. J. Rochfort, U.S.N., who was retired from Sept. 16, 1912, was born in Ireland Dec. 15, 1863, and after serving in the Navy close on fifteen years was commissioned chief boatswain April 27, 1904.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. William Edwin Thomas announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Katherine Meredith, to Lieut. John O'Keefe Taussig, 7th U.S. Inf. The marriage will take place early in November at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Leavenworth, Kas.

Mr. William R. Benét, eldest son of Col. James Walker Benét, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., was married on Sept. 3, 1912, to Miss Teresa Frances Thompson at Port Washington, Long Island, N.Y.

Mrs. William Meade Coulling announces the engagement of her daughter, Lucy Lee, to Lieut. Marshall Guion Randol, 6th U.S. Field Art. The wedding will take place on Oct. 16 at the home of Mrs. Coulling's mother, Mrs. Armistead Thompson Mason Rust, Leesburg, Va., and, owing to the recent death of Major Coulling, will be very quiet. Only members of the family will be present.

The marriage of Miss Jean Audenried Crosby and Mr. Charles Trowbridge Tittmann took place Thursday afternoon, Sept. 19, 1912, at four o'clock, at her mother's residence in Washington in the presence of the immediate family and close friends. Miss Crosby is the daughter of the late Admiral Peirce Crosby, U.S.N., whose mother was a Miss Beale, married in Washington over ninety years ago. She is also a niece of the late Col. J. C. Audenried, U.S.A., for years connected with Washington. Mr. Tittmann is the son of Mr. O. H. Tittmann, superintendent of the U.S. Coast Survey. He is a graduate of Princeton, class of 1905, and of the Harvard Law School, class of 1908, and for the past year has been engaged in the practice of law in Washington. Miss Crosby had as maid of honor Miss Winley, of Washington, and Mr. Leonard G. McAneny, of New York, was Mr. Tittmann's best man. The Rev. J. Henning Nelms, D.D., rector of the Church of the Ascension, performed the ceremony.

"An event of unusual interest," says the Tampa (Fla.) Morning Tribune of Sept. 15, "was the informal tea given yesterday afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Givens at their home, No. 404 Ross avenue, Tampa Heights, in honor of their daughter, Miss Fay. The nature of the party had been surmised by some of the girls invited, while others were much surprised. Each guest as she arrived was given a pretty favor in the form of a fragrant pink chrysanthemum, to the stem of which was attached with a pink ribbon a hand-painted card, in honeymoon design, and on the opposite side were the words, 'Miss Fay Givens, Lieut. H. N. Sumner, U.S.A., betrothed.' The reception suite was decorated in pink and white. A dainty pink basket held the favors, the handle of which was tied with pink maline. This was placed on a small table near the fair honoree. In the dining room the chandelier lights wore pink chrysanthemum shades, and cut glass compots on the table held pink and white after dinner mints. Miss Givens is an only daughter, and is one of the most charming and popular of the young society girls of the city. She was a student of Converse College, and enjoyed her first social season the past winter. Lieut. Henry Newbold Sumner, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., is now stationed at Fort Dade, Fla., which will be his headquarters for two more years. He is of an old North Carolina family, his family living at Hertford, N.C. He is an honor graduate of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Raleigh, N.C., of the class of 1908-09. He was major of his battalion, appointed second lieutenant, C.A.C., U.S.A., June 20, 1910. He is now adjutant upon the staff of the Artillery district commander. He is well known in Tampa, having attended many social affairs given here the past year, and being a member of Ye Mystic Krewe of Gasparilla of Tampa, which is one of the most famous social organizations in the South. The marriage of this young couple will take place early in November."

Miss Ruth Louise Secor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert O. Secor, of Ossining, N.Y., was married to Lieut. Robert W. Clark, jr., Coast Art. Corps, on Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1912, at the home of the bride. Lieutenant Clark, who is stationed at Fort Wadsworth, is the son of Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Clark, of Pittsburgh. The bride was given away by her father, Rev. Dr. T. H. Barragwanath, of the Highland Avenue Methodist Church, performed the ceremony. The bride wore white satin trimmed with princess and Brussels lace and pearls. Her veil was caught in back by a spray of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor, Miss Gertrude Secor, sister of the bride, wore a blue bordered crepe chiffon over white satin, trimmed with princess lace. She carried a bouquet of asters tied with a blue gauze ribbon. The bridesmaids, Miss Eleanor Schell Clark, sister of the groom, and Miss Nan Secor, cousin of the bride, wore white embroidered dresses and carried bouquets of red American Beauty roses. The ushers were Lieut. Hubert G. Stanton and Lieut. James B. Crawford, both of the Coast Art. Corps, and the best man was Lieut. Paul Sorg Reinecke, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. All three officers were classmates of the groom at West Point. The wedding was a very pretty military affair, the color scheme being red, white and blue, and the aisles being formed by ribbons of red, white and blue trailed by the bridesmaids. The couple will be at home at Fort Wadsworth after Nov. 1.

Mrs. George Alexander Newman, jr., of Louisville, Ky., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Amelia Carolyn Bull, to Ensign Jesse B. Oldendorf, U.S.N., now attached to the Preble. Miss Bull is a sister of Mrs. Ralph R. Stuart, wife of Ensign D. H. Stuart, U.S.N., and, with her mother, has spent much time in Vallejo, Cal., this summer.

The wedding of Miss Edith Gilman Platt to Lieut. John Albert Hoag, Coast Art., U.S.A., took place at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. Bailey Platt, 655 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1912. The

Rev. Robert H. Carson officiated. The Army colors, gold and white, were used in the decorations. Miss Platt's gown was of ivory satin and old lace, and her maid of honor, Miss Alma Southard, of Brooklyn, wore yellow crepe meteor. Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, 3d U.S. Cav., served as best man.

Mrs. Leila Cory and Ensign John H. Conditt, U.S.N., retired, were united in marriage by Rev. Dr. Van Winder Shields in St. John's Episcopal Church, Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 14, 1912. The church was simply decorated in palms and ferns, and some beautiful selections were played prior to the wedding march. The bride entered with her uncle, Capt. T. W. Lund, who gave her in marriage. The groom, with his best man, Mr. Alfred Girard Martin, awaited the bride at the chancel rail and led her to the altar, where the impressive ring service was performed. The bride wore an exquisite gown of white lingerie. She wore a white hat of Irish crochet and carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses. Her only attendant was Mrs. Alfred Girard Martin as matron of honor. After the wedding ceremony the bridal party drove to the Osceola, where they were entertained at a beautiful dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Walter K. Haile. The newly wedded couple left for Atlanta, which place will be their future home. Mrs. Conditt is the daughter of Mrs. Eugene H. Cory, of Jacksonville, and a niece of Capt. T. W. Lund. Ensign Conditt makes his home in Atlanta, where his friends extend congratulations to himself and bride.

Capt. Murray Baldwin, 8th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Genevieve Gerry, of Oakland, Cal., were married in Manila, P.I., Aug. 3, 1912, at the cuartel España quarters of Capt. Walter S. McBroom, 13th U.S. Inf. The officiating clergyman was Dr. Marvin A. Rader, Methodist superintendent of the Manila district. The bride's sponsor was her mother, Mrs. A. M. McDonald. Capt. William B. Gracie, Q.M., attended the groom. The wedding was private. Mrs. Baldwin and her mother arrived a few days previous to the marriage from Oakland. Captain Baldwin is stationed at Ludlow Barracks, Parang.

Our San Diego correspondent this week announces the forthcoming wedding of Lieut. Irving Hall Mayfield, U.S.N., and Miss Juliet Borden in Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 2, 1912.

Major and Mrs. Charles C. Clark, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill., announce the marriage of their daughter, Jeannette Frances, to Lieut. Spencer Montgomery Smith, 19th U.S. Inf., on Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1912. No cards.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. La Sanne, of Philadelphia, Pa., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Carlota Damon La Sanne, to Lieut. Lindsay C. Herkness, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Gunther, of Memphis, Tenn., announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Fanny Lee, to Mr. James Alva Huston, jr., of Sewickley, Pa. The wedding will take place Nov. 6. Miss Gunther is a sister of Ensign Ernest L. Gunther, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Monaghan.

Lieut. Walter E. Reno, U.S.N., and Miss Bethsheba Beatrice Pauline Tracy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willis E. Tracy, of Apalachin, N.Y., were married Sept. 17, 1912, at the Tracy home in Apalachin. The bride is a grandniece of ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy.

The marriage of Miss Josephine May Liebling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Liebling, to Lieut. Jacob Lawton Hydrick, U.S.N., took place in St. Chrysostom's Episcopal Church, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 18, 1912. The bride was attended by Mrs. Gardner Casky, sister of the bridegroom, and Mrs. Philip Luders, of Philadelphia. Mr. Frederick Lilly, of Washington, D.C., was best man, and the ushers were Lieut. Guy E. Baker, U.S.N., Lieutenant John J. London, U.S.N., Mr. Edgar Ewing and Mr. Philip Luders. Lieut. and Mrs. Hydrick will reside in Philadelphia.

Capt. James Fuller McKinley, 11th U.S. Cav., a nephew of the late President McKinley, married Miss Margaret Disosway at Asheville, N.C., Sept. 18, 1912.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Bessie R. Campbell, wife of Mr. Edgar C. Campbell, Pay Dept., U.S.A., who died suddenly at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5, 1912, was the daughter of Capt. Robert G. Carter, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Carter, and sister of Capt. R. D. Carter, 17th U.S. Inf. She was born at old Fort Richardson, Texas, Nov. 14, 1872, when her father was a young officer of the old 4th U.S. Cavalry, then commanded by Gen. Ranald S. MacKenzie, one of the most brilliant young colonels of the old Army. It was abandoned in 1879. It was during the troublous times of Indian outbreaks, and she was born during a fierce "northern" in a wall tent, when Comanche and Kiowa Indians skirted along Lost Creek, a small tributary of the west fork of the Trinity River, and on which Fort Richardson, named after Gen. Israel Richardson, killed at the battle of Antietam, was located. She (Mrs. Campbell) spent nearly five years in the Philippines with her husband, and, returning last October with tropical ulcer and Philippine dengue, her system was so undermined and weakened that heart failure and sinking spells were the indirect cause of her death. She was educated in the schools of Newton, Mass., Amherst, Mass., and Washington, D.C., where she graduated from the Central High School in 1892.

Fifty years ago there was gathered a little colony of lovers at the headquarters of Gen. Silas Casey, at the foot of Fourteenth street, Washington, just at the entrance to the Long Bridge which was the link connecting the General with the troops he commanded across the Potomac in Virginia. General Casey was then engaged to his second wife; Carrington Raymond, a cousin of Gen. T. H. Bliss, U.S.A., was engaged to "Beckie" Gillis, daughter of the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory; and another cousin of General Bliss was affianced to Horatio C. King; W. C. Church was engaged to a young lady in Baltimore; and "Bessie" Casey, the handsome daughter of General Casey by his first wife, was about to marry Robert N. Scott, afterward so well known as the editor of the Records of the Rebellion. A visitor among this group at that time was Lieut. Silas Casey, son of the General, now a rear admiral on the retired list of the Navy. Gen. Silas Casey died many years ago; Scott is gone also; and now we have to record the death of his widow, who has survived him for twenty-five years, lingering most of this time as an invalid requiring the constant care of her devoted daughter, Miss Martha H. Scott, at their home on De Salles street, Washington. The death of Mrs. Scott, which occurred on Sept. 18, follows hard upon that of her daughter, Nina, late wife of Capt. John A. Clark, Med. Corps, U.S.A. This leaves two daughters of the three who were living at the time

of the death of their father, Col. Robert N. Scott, U.S.A., Mrs. Baker, wife of a Washington physician, and Miss Martha. Mrs. Scott was in the broadest sense an Army woman. Besides her husband, two of her brothers were Army men: Brig. Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey, late Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., and Lieut. Edward Wanton Casey, U.S.A., murdered by Brulé Indians Jan. 7, 1871, near Pine Ridge Agency, S.D. Another brother is Rear Admiral Silas Casey. Lewis Cass Hunt, who died in 1886, was Mrs. Scott's uncle, and through her brother Thomas she was connected with the numerous family of Weirs, several of whose members saw service during the Civil War. She was a woman of fine intelligence and much personal charm, who for many years before her death was isolated from the world by prolonged invalidism.

Thomas Foley, a beneficiary of the U.S. Naval Home, died Sept. 13, 1912, of heart disease. Foley was born in Waterford, Ireland, and was seventy-seven years of age at the time of his death. He was a veteran of the Civil War and served in the Navy twenty-three years and seven months, being discharged as a boatswain's mate on account of disability incurred in line of duty. He was admitted to the U.S. Naval Home March 24, 1894. While in the Navy Foley served on board the following vessels: Wabash, New Hampshire, Pontiac, Philadelphia, Pawnee, Pensacola, Marion and San Francisco. The deceased was buried Sept. 16, 1912, in the government burial plot in Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Emilie M. Green, wife of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. Carl M. Green, U.S.R.C.S., died at New London, Conn., Sept. 12, 1912.

Judge John D. Burnett, father of Lieut. John D. Burnett, Jr., 17th U.S. Inf., died at Evergreen, Ala., Sept. 13, 1912.

Mr. Edward C. Thompson, of Meadville, Pa., father of Mrs. Helen Kreps, wife of Lieut. Col. Jacob F. Kreps, U.S.A., died at Sheridan, Wyo., Sept. 10, 1912.

Mrs. Mary A. Crosby, mother of the late Lieut. Freeman H. Crosby, U.S.N., died at her home in Jamestown, R.I., Sept. 17, 1912. Mrs. Crosby was in her ninetieth year at the time of her death. She is survived by one daughter.

The funeral of Brig. Gen. Almond B. Wells, U.S.A., whose death at Geneva, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1912, we noted in our issue of Sept. 14, page 42, was held on Sept. 9 with full military honor, members of Company B, 3d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., the officers and many members being personal friends, acting as guard of honor and bearers. The volleys were fired and taps sounded at the grave. Burial was made in Glenwood Cemetery, Geneva. General Wells is survived by his widow, Mary Eliza Spencer, daughter of the late Gen. Thomas Rush Spencer, of Geneva, N.Y., later Surveyor General of New Mexico; two sons, Capt. Rush Spencer Wells, 8th U.S. Cav., and Almond B. Wells, of Geneva, N.Y., and two daughters, the Misses Mary Murray and Edith Wells. General Wells was a member of the M.O.L. L.U.S.

Major Levi Wells, father of Lieut. Comdr. Chester Wells, U.S.N., died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 16, 1912. The funeral will take place Sept. 22 at his old home, "Welbec," Spring Hill, Bradford county, Pa.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Rear Admiral Warner B. Bayley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bayley have arrived at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge, Mass., from Jamestown, R.I.

Lieut. F. M. Barrows and Mrs. Barrows arrived in Fort Sill, Okla., this week. Lieutenant Barrows is attending the School of Fire until Dec. 15.

Comdr. W. D. MacDougall, U.S.N., who has been on duty with the General Board of the Navy, will be detached on Sept. 30 to assume command of the Nashville.

Lieut. Col. George Robinson, chaplain, U.S.A., Mrs. Robinson and Mr. S. A. Robinson have returned to their home, 1951 Biltmore street, Washington, D.C., from Atlantic City, N.J.

Brig. Gen. E. J. McClelland, U.S.A., sailed from New York Sept. 17 for Europe as president of the board of officers convened to study and report upon the organization, rôle, training and leading of cavalry. His address will be care of Military Attaché, American Embassy, Berlin, Germany.

Lieut. Harold Geiger, U.S.A., flying in a Curtiss hydroplane, narrowly escaped drowning in the Potomac River, Washington, D.C., Sept. 14, when his engine stopped at a height of 150 feet and he fell into the water. A fleet of motor boats went to Lieutenant Geiger's rescue. He was fastened in the machine and was almost unconscious when hauled out of the sinking hydroplane.

A portrait and appreciative sketch of the life and literary work of Henrietta Lee Coulling, widow of Major William Meade Coulling, U.S.A., appears in a recent issue of the Ledger of Birmingham, Ala., where Mrs. Coulling has been recuperating from an illness at a local infirmary. It says, in part: "As Henrietta Lee Rust, she first saw the light in a beautiful home, 'Rockland,' Va., where five generations of the family of Rust had been reared. She is a direct descendant of Richard Henry Lee, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—two of her ancestors were original members of the 'Order of the Cincinnati,' and she is justly proud of the fact that her maternal grandfather was a first cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Her father was Armistead Thompson Mason Rust, a graduate of West Point and afterward colonel of the 19th Virginia Volunteers. In 1864 she married Major Coulling, who rendered distinguished service in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army until his death, which occurred in March, 1912. They have been stationed in many cities in the United States and at several foreign posts, notably Manila, P.I., Paris and Stuttgart. They have met many interesting people, having been entertained by officers of the German, French, Russian, Japanese, Chinese and Egyptian armies during their two trips around the world, and by the Duke of Connaught on the royal steamer at the time they made the last voyage. It was while Mrs. Coulling was at San Francisco twelve years ago that she began to exercise her talent for writing, a career which has already been notably successful. In many of the magazines and large city newspapers her name finds its way among the valued contributors. Her verse seems to come by inspiration, and is as varied as the summer sky. Now sprightly and with a vein of humor that is delicious, then as tender and appealing as any bard of mother love could be. Her short dialect stories and monologs are equally meritorious and have been published in magazines, East and West. She and her two beautiful daughters, Misses Lucy Lee and Lettice Lee Coulling, will be in Birmingham for several weeks."

Mr. M. D. Steever, son of Brig. Gen. E. Z. Steever, U.S.A., is studying law at Pittsfield, Mass.

Mrs. Alexander Macomb Wetherill will close her cottage, "Sea Camp," at Jamestown, R.I., Sept. 24.

Mrs. Malone, wife of Capt. Paul B. Malone, U.S.A., and her sister, Mary G. Kerwin, are traveling in Europe.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. H. H. Van Kirk, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. Marr O'Connor announce the birth of a daughter, Marion Tyler, at Fort McIntosh, Texas, Sept. 12, 1912.

A son, James Carrington Freeman, was born to the wife of Surg. G. F. Freeman, U.S.N., at Hyde Park, Mass., Sept. 17, 1912.

A daughter, Martha Calvert, was born to Mrs. Edward Calvert, wife of Captain Calvert, 9th U.S. Cav., at Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kautz have taken the residence 2008 R street, Washington, D.C., for the coming season.

The birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Eldredge, to Capt. and Mrs. George B. Pillsbury, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., Sept. 16, 1912, is announced.

The birth of a son, Robert William, to Capt. and Mrs. F. S. L. Prier, 8th Inf., at Parang, Mindanao, P.I., on July 12, 1912, is announced.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., who has been spending the summer in Europe, sailed for New York on the St. Louis from Southampton Sept. 21.

Brig. Gen. Henry C. Ward, U.S.A., retired, has purchased a country house in one of the most delightful suburbs of Boston, Mass., viz., 367 Worcester road, Wellesley Hills.

Mrs. Burnham, widow of Major D. R. Burnham, with her companion, Miss Naris, has returned from the seashore and Germantown, Pa., and has opened her apartment at the Parkwood, Washington, D.C.

Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Baird have changed their address from Jamestown, R.I., to Fort Totten, N.Y., where they are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks on their way back to Washington for the winter.

Major and Mrs. Edmund L. Butts, U.S.A., having completed a three months' tour of Europe, are spending a few days at the Plaza Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., before leaving to join Major Butts's regiment at Fort Lawton, Wash.

Speaking of Gen. Jacob H. Smith's commendation of Police Commissioner Waldo, of New York city, quoted here last week, the Saunterer in Town Topics says: "I had rather have this certificate from General Smith than the office of Police Commissioner."

Mrs. Henry G. Lyon, widow of Major H. G. Lyon, late paymaster, U.S.A., with her mother, Mrs. Louise Dresel, has taken an apartment at Florence Court, California street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and will occupy same after Oct. 1, 1912.

"Col. Charles J. C. Morton, U.S.A., who has been appointed inspector-instructor to the Massachusetts Militia," says the Boston Globe, "has many friends in Massachusetts, and was appointed to the Military Academy from this state in 1879. The Colonel served as lieutenant colonel of the 1st Maine during the Spanish War."

Capt. Charles W. Exton, 20th U.S. Inf., and wife, who was Miss Roxelee McClellan, daughter of Brig. Gen. John McClellan, U.S.A., retired, and who were married in the old historical Marylebone Church, London, England, Sept. 10, 1912, as we noted in our last issue, will remain abroad until the latter part of October, and will be at home at Fort Douglas, Utah, after Dec. 10, 1912.

Gen. George W. Wingate, who was among the foremost in the establishment of the first system of rifle practice in this country, is preparing an article for Harper's Monthly on "The Development of Arms." He has given a good deal of time to the matter and has written a rather exhaustive and interesting article on the development of the rifle from the bow, through the match lock, flint lock, etc., to the latest high power gun.

Business America for September prints as its frontispiece an excellent half-tone of Lieuts. T. DeW. Milling and Harold Geiger, U.S.A., in a Curtiss aeroplane during the recent conflict of Red and Blue armies, the portrait showing the double steering apparatus intended especially for military operation, so that if either is wounded the other can still manage the wheel. Both in caption and table of contents Lieutenant Geiger's name is misspelled.

Major and Mrs. McRae and daughters, after spending July and August with their son, Cadet Donald McRae, at West Point, sailed Sept. 1 from New York to Savannah, Ga., where they will visit relatives in the state during September. Mrs. McRae and daughters will spend October in Minneapolis with her mother, Mrs. Stouch, and brother, Mr. George L. Stouch. Mrs. McRae's address will be 3102 Gerard avenue South, Minneapolis.

Mrs. Raymond, wife of Capt. Allen D. Raymond, U.S.A., gave a dinner at Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., Sept. 13, in honor of Mrs. Elliott Wood, of Washington, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Edgar H. Thompson, at the post. The guests were Major and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, Capt. and Mrs. George T. Perkins, Mrs. Kilbourne, wife of Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne; Lieut. Edward S. Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar H. Thompson, David Lynn, of Washington, and Capt. and Mrs. Raymond. After dinner there was music.

Lieut. P. S. Kellogg, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., is spending a two months' leave in Los Angeles, at the end of which he expects to enter civil practice in California. Lieutenant Kellogg entered the Service in June, 1898. As surgeon of the Utah Light Artillery, in the 8th Army Corps, he saw much active service in the Philippines in 1898-9; was with the 37th U.S. Volunteers in General Swann's expedition around Laguna de Bay. He was with General Bates's second expedition to Mindanao, and served several years with troops on the islands of Samar and Mindoro.

A delightful affair of last week in Salt Lake, Utah, was the luncheon at the Country Club given by Mrs. J. Walcott Thompson in compliment to Mrs. Edwin Thompson, wife of Lieutenant Thompson, 24th U.S. Inf., now stationed in the Philippines. A large company of friends enjoyed the affair, covers being laid for about sixty. The large oval table was laid in the main dining room, and quantities of beautiful garden flowers, mainly asters and ferns, were used for decorations. Mrs. Thompson and her children are here for the winter and will spend the time at the Fifth East Hotel with Gen. J. Milton Thompson, retired, whose home is there now.

Col. and Mrs. Adelbert Cronkrite, U.S.A., are at the Booth House, Greenport, L.I.

Mrs. W. S. Benson has returned to the Allen cottage, Jamestown, R.I., to remain while the fleet is in port.

Mrs. Clifton Comly has returned to Indianapolis, Ind. Her address is 1400 North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, Ind.

A daughter, Anne Moore Glassburn, was born to the wife of Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn, C.A.C., at New York city, Sept. 16, 1912.

Mrs. Goldsborough Adams and her young son, Lawrence Stowell Adams, Jr., are visiting friends at the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

A son, William Cunningham Short, was born to the wife of P.A. Surg. William H. Short, U.S.N., at New York city, Sept. 14, 1912.

Ensign John H. Everson, U.S.N., and his mother are sailing on the Arabic from Boston on Sept. 24 for a short visit to England and France.

A son, Stuart Conolly Gee, was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Cleveland C. Gee, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Fort De Russy, Honolulu, Aug. 30, 1912.

A daughter, Madeline Tennant Fuger, was born to the wife of Capt. F. W. Fuger, 13th U.S. Inf., at Cuartel de España, Manila, P.I., July 28, 1912.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Rock have moved from Kalorama road to the Wyoming, Washington, D.C., where they have taken an apartment for the winter.

Lieut. Col. John H. Gardner, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Gardner have taken a flat at 3409 Clay street, San Francisco, where Colonel Gardner has a recruiting detail.

A son, John Norwood Ferguson, Jr., was born to Lieut. John N. Ferguson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ferguson, Sept. 17, 1912, at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Surg. William D. Owens, U.S.N., attached to the Naval Training Station, has rented for the autumn and winter seasons the cottage of Rev. John McKay, on Champlin street, Newport, R.I.

The infant son of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Snowden, born Sept. 2, 1912, at the Woodley, Washington, D.C., has been named Thomas Snowden, Jr. The child is a grandson of the late Col. E. A. and Mrs. Koepfer.

"The Grandest and Most Mighty Terrestrial Phenomenon: the Gulf Stream," is the title of an article by Rear Admiral John Elliott Pillsbury, U.S.N., appearing in the National Geographic Magazine for August, 1912.

Mrs. Robert Whitfield, wife of Capt. Robert Whitfield, U.S.A., who has been visiting her twin sister, Mrs. Frank Omberg, of Memphis, Tenn., for the past six weeks, will join Captain Whitfield at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 15.

Capt. and Mrs. S. T. Ansell have taken a house at 1740 S street, N.W., Washington. Upon being relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed Hospital, Captain Ansell will resume his duties in the office of the Judge Advocate General.

Mrs. George Goethals, wife of Colonel Goethals, U.S.A., is in Washington, D.C., on a visit to Mrs. J. A. Aleshire, wife of Major General Aleshire, U.S.A. Mrs. Goethals will sail for Panama to join the Colonel the last of this month.

Mrs. Edgar King, wife of Capt. Edgar King, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who is on duty at the Government Hospital for the Insane, has arrived in Washington after spending the summer in the Ozark Mountains with Captain King's parents, and is living at the Westmoreland.

Col. John H. Beacom, I.G., U.S.A., arrived in New York Sept. 14 from Manila, P.I., via Siberia and Northern Europe. He expected to leave New York on Sept. 19, en route to San Francisco, Cal., where he will report for duty at headquarters, Western Division, on Oct. 15.

Second Lieuts. J. E. Lewis and T. Deuel, 10th U.S. Cav., who were graduated from the U.S.M.A. at West Point this summer, have arrived at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Lieutenant Lewis is on duty with Troop M, Capt. Henry W. Parker commanding, and Lieutenant Deuel with Troop I, 1st Lieut. Carl H. Muller commanding.

Lieut. J. E. McDonald, U.S.A., who has been spending the latter part of his graduation leave with his parents, Col. and Mrs. McDonald, at the Parkwood, 1746 K street, N.W., Washington, D.C., left recently to join his regiment, the 12th Cavalry, at Fort Robinson, Neb. Colonel McDonald is taking the course at the War College this year.

Capt. William B. Caperton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Caperton had an informal dinner at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., Sept. 13. Among their guests were Capt. Frank H. Bailey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. George Stearns, of Atlanta, Ga.; Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott, U.S.N., Mrs. John Thompson and Mrs. John Thompson, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn.; Miss Marguerite Caperton and Mdsn. Warren Bailey, U.S.N.

Mrs. Alexander E. Williams, wife of Captain Williams, formerly of the Quartermaster General's Office, returned a few days since from Europe, where she has been in the care of German specialists. Mrs. Williams, having been in ill health for nearly three years, went to Bad Fostyen in search of health, and friends report her as enthusiastic over the mud baths and the treatments given there.

The Constabulary orchestra concert given at the Grand Opera House, Manila, July 16, 1912, was very much enjoyed by a large number of Army people. Mrs. Mabelle Chapman-Ryan, wife of Dr. E. P. R. Ryan, Dental Corps, U.S.A., was the soloist, and gave three beautiful songs, which were exceedingly well selected to demonstrate her beautiful full mezzo-contralto voice, and encores were demanded very enthusiastically.

"The many friends of Capt. Henry C. Whitehead, 10th U.S. Cav.," says the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press and Times, "will be interested to learn of the honor which has just been conferred upon him by the War Department in selecting him for detail with a German cavalry regiment for one year from Oct. 1. With his family he will leave Fort Ethan Allen and sail from New York city for Berlin at an early day. Upon graduation from West Point in 1896 this gallant officer and courteous gentleman was assigned to the 7th Cavalry, and was later transferred to the 10th Cavalry. He participated in the Cuban campaigns with much credit, being wounded in the engagement at San Juan Hill. With the 10th Cavalry he took station at Fort Ethan Allen, and was afterward detailed for duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from which post he returned a short time since. His assignment to foreign service is a well merited recognition of his efficiency as an Army officer, and his friends in Burlington and throughout the state of Vermont extend to him hearty congratulations and best wishes upon his good fortune."

Ensign J. Howard Wellbrock, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wellbrock announce the birth of a daughter, Pauline Schlatter Wellbrock, on Sept. 19, 1912.

Rear Admiral George E. Ide, U.S.N., and his son are spending some time in Paris, France, having arrived there by motor from Vichy.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. N. C. Twining, U.S.N., have changed their residence from 1827 Phelps place to 1319 K street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Col. C. A. Devoil and Lieut. Col. P. E. Trippe and Surg. H. O. Shiffert, U.S.N., were guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week.

The birth of a son, Francis Worth Scanland, jr., is announced to Ensign Francis Worth Scanland, U.S.N., and Mrs. Scanland on Sept. 17, 1912, at Baltimore, Md.

Surg. Frank E. McCullough has been detailed as one of the delegates to the annual convention of the Association of Military Surgeons, to be held at Baltimore Oct. 4.

Miss Marie Peary, daughter of Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., and the first white child born in the Arctic, celebrated her nineteenth birthday on Sept. 12.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fletcher were hosts at an afternoon reception on board the U.S.S. Ohio at Jamestown, R.I., on Saturday, Sept. 14.

Major James A. Shipton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., now stationed at Angels Island, Cal., has been appointed military attaché to the American Legation at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

Col. Joseph H. Willard, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Willard and the Misses Willard, who have been spending the summer season at Newport, R.I., are registered at the Gotham, New York, N.Y.

Paymr. Gen. E. B. Rogers, U.S.N., retired, who recently returned from Europe, is in Washington, the guest of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William H. Bixby. Mrs. Bixby is a sister of the Admiral.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., is among the passengers on board the S.S. Minnehaha, of the Atlantic Transport Company, which sailed from England for New York on Friday, Sept. 13.

Alfred B. Beers is the new commander-in-chief of the Grand Army. He was chosen at Los Angeles recently. He has been department commander of Connecticut, and his home is in Bridgeport, of that state.

Mrs. Mason, wife of Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Mason are the guests of Comdr. George Washington Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington, U.S.N., the new naval attaché at the American Legation at London, was a passenger on board the S.S. Olympic, White Star Line, which reached Plymouth, England, on Saturday, Sept. 14.

Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Naile, U.S.N., and Mrs. Naile have returned to Philadelphia, and have taken a house, 161 Queen street, Germantown, Pa. Mrs. Naile before her marriage was Miss Caroline Paulding, of Philadelphia.

Capt. and Mrs. William H. Moncrief are pleasantly located at the Tracy, Thirty-sixth street, above Chestnut, West Philadelphia, Pa. Captain Moncrief recently relieved Capt. A. W. Williams, Med. Corps, as attending surgeon.

Mrs. Lear and Capt. Ben Lear, jr., U.S.A., returned to the United States on the Majestic Sept. 12, after spending three months abroad in attending the Olympic games, horse riding competitions, and in visiting on the Continent.

Rear Admiral George C. Remey, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Remey and Miss Angelica Remey left Jamestown, R.I., where they have spent the summer, on Sept. 16, for Atlantic City, N.J., where they will spend a week before returning to their winter home in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Grant, widow of Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U.S.A., recently bought the house 1711 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C., and has taken possession of it. She has made arrangements, however, to be with her daughter, Princess Cantacuzene, at her home in St. Petersburg this winter.

Mrs. Harry G. Cole, wife of Major Cole, U.S.A., and their little son, Loren Fletcher Cole, who spent the summer in Minneapolis, have returned to Washington. Mrs. Cole was called to Washington earlier than she expected by the illness of Major Cole, who is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

Capt. Allie L. Williams and William L. Little, Med. Corps, U.S.A., are in Washington taking examination for promotion. At the conclusion of their examinations Captain Williams will return to his post at Fort Wadsworth, and after a month's leave of absence Captain Little will return to Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Surg. Moulton K. Johnson, U.S.N., and small daughter, who have been visiting Mrs. Johnson's parents, Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schroeder, at Jamestown, R.I., have joined Dr. Johnson at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., where Dr. Johnson is on duty.

Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williamson, who have been spending the summer at their country place, "Shirley," near Gainesville, Va., left there last week for Annapolis, Md., where they have taken a house for the winter. They will have with them their daughter, Mrs. Carrol Hall, and the Misses Hall.

Among those who attended the double funeral of Gen. Count Maresuke Nogi, Supreme Military Councillor of Japan, and his wife, the Countess Nogi, Sept. 18, 1912, at the Aoyama cemetery, near Tokio, Japan, were Lieut. Comdr. Lyman A. Cotten, U.S.N., and Capt. Hubert L. Wismore, U.S.A., respectively the Naval and Military Attachés of the Embassy.

The Republicans of the 14th New York Congressional District have nominated for Congress Mr. E. Crosby Kindleberger, a lawyer who is practicing at 2 Rector street, New York. Mr. Kindleberger is a son of Med. Dir. David Kindleberger, retired with the rank of rear admiral, and is the grandson of the late Rear Admiral Charles Poor, U.S.N. He is also the brother of Surg. Charles P. Kindleberger, who is now stationed at Guam. Mr. Kindleberger graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, College Department, in 1894, and from the Law School of that institution in 1897. He is now thirty-seven years old. Mr. Kindleberger will have as his chief opponent the Hon. William Sulzer.

A delightful gathering of friends at the summer home of the Hon. Ira H. Evans, on Ocean avenue, Portland, Me., was held Sept. 15, when a few distinguished guests joined in extending to Major Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, U.S.V., their sincere congratulations upon the eighty-fourth anniversary of his birth, among those present being General Chamberlain's daughter and niece.

"No officer in the war for the Union," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "has a finer record than Joshua L. Chamberlain, his gallant conduct, while colonel of the 20th Maine, at Round Top, Gettysburg, when he drove back Law's Confederate brigade of Hood's division, winning for him a medal of honor; indeed, he proved himself a hero in every battle in which he participated. Since the war the state of Maine has bestowed upon her worthy citizen the highest honors in her power, General Chamberlain being for many years the successful president of Bowdoin College, and also the Governor of that commonwealth, and his noble example of Christian manhood has made his influence widespread and won for him a legion of friends, both in his native state and abroad."

MOVEMENTS OF ARMY TRANSPORTS.

The Army transport Logan arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 13, with twenty-two officers, including Captains Willard, 5th Cav., Carter, Coast Art.; Lieutenants Stewart, Winter, Doak, 5th Cav., Naylor, Neal, 1st Field Art., Packer, Ladd, 1st, Hawley, Halloran, 2d, James, 3d Inf.; 237 casuals, 35 general prisoners and one female Army nurse.

The Army transport Sherman sailed Sept. 15 from Manila with the following military passengers: For Nagasaki—Capt. Robert C. Williams, Cav., Pay Dept.; Capt. Charles L. Foster, Med. Corps, and Capt. Easton R. Gibson, 13th Inf. For San Francisco—Lieut. Col. William D. Beach, Cav.; Capt. James P. Harbeson, Inf. (major Philippine Scouts); Capt. Hjalmer Erickson, Inf. (major Philippine Scouts); Capt. Robert L. Moseley, Phil. Scouts; Capt. Milosh R. Hilgard, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Elliot M. Norton, 8th Inf.; Capt. Robert G. Rutherford, jr., 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles O. Schudt, 50th Co., C.A.C.; Henry F. Schroeder, Phil. Scouts; Monte J. Hickok, Coast Art.; Frank C. O'Loughlin, Phil. Scouts; Charles N. Cecil, Phil. Scouts; Roy E. Glass, Phil. Scouts; Torry B. Maghee, 24th Inf.; Joseph W. Love, M.R.C.; 2d Lieut. Isaac J. Nichol, Phil. Scouts; Harry A. Seymour, Phil. Scouts; Max H. Carter, Phil. Scouts, and James R. N. Weaver, 8th Inf.; 14 sick, 27 general prisoners, 24 casuals; for discharge, Infantry, 45; 24th U.S. Infantry, 4; Cavalry, 8; Coast 18, Field Artillery 2; Engineers, 6. Three hundred and four tons of coal was put aboard the transport at Manila.

The card of Mrs. Helen L. Couden appearing in the last number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has excited much interest. The New York Herald, Sun and Tribune comment thereon, the Tribune devoting a column to the subject. In its article it says: "Rear Admiral Couden in 1900 was a captain in command of the Wheeling, stationed in Alaskan waters, and Captain Hines, then a lieutenant, was his navigating officer. Captain Couden, while his vessel was anchored off Sitka, gave a dinner in his cabin at which the other officers of the ship and Mrs. Couden, among other women, were present. The conversation turned on the American and British navies, and Mrs. Couden, who is an Englishwoman, took a vigorous part in it. As the topic unfolded she began making comparisons, aimed partly at her husband, between British and American officers, to the disparagement of the latter. Her husband remonstrated with her. He questioned the accuracy of her statements and their good taste in such a company. But she persisted. No one present displayed any anger, however. A slight embarrassment and a temporary check to their good spirits were the only ill effects on the diners. Captain Hines treated the incident as trivial, and the officers present, for the most part, dismissed it from their minds. The apology evidently comes as a great surprise to all concerned. A reporter for the Tribune brought it to the attention of Captain Hines in his Montclair home yesterday. The Captain expressed amazement. He was not willing to discuss the incident of twelve years ago, except to say that it was entirely trivial, that it called for no apology from Mrs. Couden, that he did not know that she had apologized to the wardroom officers and that he certainly hadn't expected her to apologize to him. Rear Admiral Couden was sued on March 18 last in the District Supreme Court at Washington by his wife for a limited divorce and maintenance. Admiral and Mrs. Couden were married at the U.S. Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on Dec. 5, 1883. Mrs. Couden declares that following the marriage they lived together in different parts of the world until February, 1911, when they agreed to live apart. She then went abroad. Mrs. Couden was a widow at the time of her marriage to Rear Admiral Couden, being Mrs. Helen Addicks. Her former husband is said to have been a brother of John Edward Addicks, the Delaware capitalist."

The Army and Navy Co-operative Company's store, 1127 South Broad street, Philadelphia, has progressed so fast in its business that they have been forced to take additional space at 1141 South Broad street in order to handle the rush of orders which are being received.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 13, 1912.

Mrs. Thomas Rees was hostess at bridge on Sept. 6. Her guests were Mesdames Wissner, Young, Waldron, Hampton, Lull, Geary, Nones, Bennett, Kerwin, Gregory, Misses Taylor, Grey and Knight. Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hampton and Miss Grey were winners of dainty handkerchiefs. Colonel Rees, chief Engineer of the Western Division, has returned from an inspection trip to Alaska.

The Five Hundred Club met Sept. 10 with Mrs. Clark at the Jefferson Hotel. Mrs. Wissner and Mrs. Waldron held the highest scores. Mrs. Knowlton entertained at a delightful bridge party Sept. 10 in honor of her house guest, Miss Cunningham. Mrs. Metcalfe, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Chappellear, Mrs. Frick, Miss Ames, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Simonds and Mrs. Webber played. Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Taylor and Miss Cunningham winning the prizes. Mrs. Pepin, Mrs. Stephenson and Mrs. Crissy came in for tea. Lieut. and Mrs. Dana Crissy have returned from a two months' leave spent in San Rafael. Lieutenant Crissy returns much improved in health. Mrs. C. W. Kennedy entertained at a tea Sept. 9 in honor of her house guests, Mrs. Finley and Miss Finley. Mrs. Finley is a sister of Colonel Finley, and in her honor the 1st Cavalry band played during the afternoon on the lawn in front of the Kennedys' quarters. The ladies of the 16th Infantry and many from the Presidio were received during the afternoon.

Colonels Gardener, Febiger, Finley, Morton, Frick and Kennedy, Majors Persons, Hampton, Crisman, Bennett, Crowley, Chaplains Gantt and Randolph took the test ride this week. Col. and Mrs. C. J. Bailey are spending a short leave in San Francisco from Fort Worden, and are guests of Mrs. Bailey's aunt, Mrs. Henry Dodge. Mrs. John T. Geary left on the 12th for a short visit to the Yosemite Park. She will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Powell while in the Park. Lieut.

Charles Hines, granted a month's leave, goes Oct. 1 to Salt Lake City to join Mrs. Hines. Lieut. Maxwell Murray has been ordered to Fort Yellowstone on temporary duty. Major William Brooks, Med. Corps, returned Sept. 10 from a five months' leave spent abroad.

Mrs. W. W. Forsythe and daughter returned from a summer spent in the Yosemite this week, and have moved into the quarters recently vacated by Captain Chappellear. Capt. Leonard Waldron is spending a five days' leave in Los Angeles. Results already have been seen through the visit of the Secretary of War to the Presidio. Colonel Gardener has been authorized to utilize some 200 prisoners from Alcatraz Island on the work of improving roads at the Presidio. Most of the roads are worn down to the clay foundation and in wet weather become a sea of mud.

Mrs. Reynolds entertained at dinner on Sept. 11 preceding the hop, in honor of her house guest, Miss Margaret Ames. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Chappellear, Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker, Miss Roland, Major Sam F. Bottoms and Mrs. Bottoms left Sept. 9 for Fort Hancock. Major Bottoms will return in time to sail for the Philippines on the October transport. Mrs. Bottoms will remain with her daughter, Mrs. Pierce, at Fort Hancock, until the December transport, when she will sail to join her son.

Mrs. Eleanor Martin entertained at a luncheon dinner Sept. 7 at her home on Broadway. Her guests included General Young, Col. and Mrs. Gardener, Col. John T. Knight, Miss Knight, Major and Mrs. H. T. Ferguson, Miss Nellie Grant and Lieut. C. R. Nielson. Capt. and Mrs. Murphy entertained at dinner at their home at Fort Scott Sept. 7, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Frick, Capt. and Mrs. Grimmins and Capt. and Mrs. Weeks. Capt. and Mrs. Nones had as dinner guests Sept. 10 Capt. and Mrs. Hunt and Capt. and Mrs. Geary.

Major and Mrs. Knowlton are entertaining at dinner tonight for Mrs. Bixler, Mr. Rothwell Hyde, Major and Mrs. Thornburg, Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker and Miss Cunningham. Col. and Mrs. Febiger entertained at dinner before the hop Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardener. Mrs. J. B. Murphy and Virginia are guests of Mrs. Murphy's mother in the city during the Artillery encampment. Mrs. H. W. Stephens also left during the week for Portland to be gone while the troops are in camp. Col. D. C. Kingman is a guest of his son, Lieutenant Kingman, 16th Inf.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Sept. 12, 1912.

The garrison has never looked more attractive than at the present time. After the recent rains the lawns and parade grounds are a velvety green; the roads and drives through the park smooth and clean; all trees and shrubbery have been trimmed, and many different autumn flowers are to be seen.

Mrs. George S. Young, wife of the commanding officer, was a Wednesday luncheon hostess for Mrs. William McCleave, Mrs. Dannelmiller, of the Presidio of San Francisco; Mrs. Walter Kenyon Lloyd, Mrs. Hartz, Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee, Mrs. James Ossewaarde and Miss Fields. Gen. Marion P. Maus is expected to return home within the week. Mrs. Maus has gone to Washington, D.C., to visit her mother, Mrs. Poor. Lieutenants Taylor and Leutz have entered their names for the tennis tournament at Irvington Club, Portland. W. Kenyon Lloyd will play with the juniors.

Gen. and Mrs. McGarity returned last week to their home in San Francisco after a delightful visit with Col. and Mrs. George S. Young. Letters from officers in Warm Springs Indian Reservation say the weather is bitter cold at night and it rains almost constantly, with a cold wind blowing from the north. From the present outlook they may finish target practice Oct. 1 instead of Nov. 1.

Mrs. Edgar Yule returned from San Francisco last week, accompanied by Mrs. Ely, who will remain until Oct. 10. Colonel Woodruff, Med. Corps, has been in the post for ten days on an inspection tour. Madeline Wilmer Jones, the small daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Jones, celebrated her birthday on Thursday with a party, when all of the children of the post were present.

Captain Lanza, 2d Field Art., came down from target practice on Sunday, and left Monday for Fort Sill, Okla., where he has a three months' detail at the School of Fire. The post people are anxiously awaiting to see who will be champions in baseball the Army team or Vancouver. The third game has not been played yet. Col. George K. McGunnagle, 1st Inf., for three years in command of this post, is now commanding Schofield Barracks, near Honolulu, a brigade post. Although their quarters are not finished many have, through letters sent here, expressed themselves as being very comfortable and happy in their tent houses.

Mrs. Harlow, wife of Lieutenant Harlow, entertained on Thursday with two tables of bridge. Mrs. Buffington and Mrs. Fleming won the honors. The ladies from the post were Mesdames Fleming, Ossewaarde, Buffington and Jones. Most all the music loving people of the garrison availed themselves the opportunity of hearing the really excellent music in the Gilbert-Sullivan Festival Company at the Heilig Theater in Portland during the week. On Wednesday at least fifty people went over to the matinee, and as many more on Saturday. Several box parties were given during the engagement.

Lieutenant Boswell has arrived in the post, and expects to take a trip east within the next few weeks. His family will return with him to the post after his two months' leave. Mr. Loughborough, of San Francisco, is visiting his uncle, Lieut. Col. Joseph Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. McLaughlin left on Wednesday for a two months' visit with relatives in Montana and Michigan.

Mrs. Hartz and her two children will leave on Monday to visit relatives in Southern California. Lieut. Roy Waring, 3d Field Art., left on Monday for Fort Sam Houston to join his regiment. The post bridge club met last Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Marshall and Miss Page are visiting their brother, Captain Page, 21st Inf. Mrs. Marshall returns to her home after a week's time, but Miss Page will remain indefinitely.

Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee had the Misses Ellis, of Portland, as week-end guests. A pretty luncheon of Thursday was given by Mrs. Leutz, honoring her mother, Mrs. Vosberg, of Denver. Mrs. George S. Young, Mrs. Walter Kenyon Lloyd, Mrs. Abraham Buffington, Mrs. James Ossewaarde, Mrs. Richardson and Miss Fields were the guests.

Mrs. William McCleave gave a Sunday supper for her daughter, Mrs. Dannelmiller, Capt. Henry L. Kinnear, left on Saturday for his new station, Monterey, Cal. Lieutenant Procter and Chaplain Walter Kenyon Lloyd came down for a few days from Warm Springs, but returned on Saturday.

10TH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Sept. 1, 1912.

Mrs. Carrol Devoil, wife of Colonel Devoil, Q.M. Dept., gave a most beautiful luncheon on Aug. 12 at her quarters in Culebra in honor of Mrs. Walcutt, wife of Major Walcutt, 5th Cav. Present from Camp Otis were Mesdames Greene, Pegram Whitworth, Cocheu and Conry. After luncheon bridge whist was enjoyed. Mrs. H. A. Greene and Mrs. Charles Conry, from Camp Otis, were guests of Mrs. Henry Seymour at Empire on Aug. 15 at a pretty bridge party and luncheon. Col. and Mrs. D. D. Gaillard gave a most enjoyable dinner party at Culebra on Aug. 15 for Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene and Capt. and Mrs. Pegram Whitworth, from Camp Otis.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Cocheu, who have been visiting on the Isthmus for the past ten days as guests of their brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Frank Cocheu, left Camp Otis on Aug. 16 for their home in New York. Miss Virginia Gerhardt, daughter of Major Gerhardt, gave a most entertaining young people's party for a number of her friends. Among those present were Miss Margaret Breckinridge, Miss Devoil, of Culebra, Miss Helen Rogers and Lieutenants Catts, White, Hohl and Fitzmaurice, 10th Inf. Mrs. Jervey, wife of Major J. P. Jervey, C.E., and Mrs. Sibert, wife of Col. W. L. Sibert, C.E., gave a most enjoyable dance in the Y.M.C.A. clubhouse on Aug. 17. From Camp Otis were Miss Virginia Gerhardt, Miss Margaret Breckinridge, Miss Helen Rogers and Lieutenants Catts, White, Hohl, Lockett, Fitzmaurice, Eichelberger, Kutz and Patch. The clubhouse was beautifully decorated. During the evening punch was served, and during the intermission a pleasant lunch was enjoyed.

Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene gave a dinner on Aug. 17 for Col. and Mrs. W. C. Gorgas, of Ancon, Capt. and Mrs. Halford, of Camp Elliott, and Mr. and Mrs. Childhauer, of Culebra.

Col. D. D. Gaillard, C.E., on duty at Culebra, sailed for the States on Aug. 20 on the Cristobal, on leave. Miss Gorgas, daughter of Colonel Gorgas, gave an enjoyable swimming party at Balboa on Aug. 21. Present from Camp Otis: Misses Virginia Gerhardt, Helen Rogers, Margaret Breckinridge and Lieutenants Catts, Stutesman, Fitzmaurice, Eichelberger and Patch. After the party had spent a good time on the beach at Balboa they returned to Ancon, where a very pretty lunch was served.

Mrs. J. B. De Lancey entertained with a pretty party for all the children of Camp Otis on Aug. 23 in honor of her daughter, Mary Louise, who reached her fourth birthday. The children enjoyed games and blew soap bubbles and later a light lunch was served. Mrs. H. E. Marshburn gave a card party on Aug. 23 for Mesdames H. A. Greene, Frank Cochen, Pegram Whitworth, G. F. Conry, G. B. Jones, A. D. Cummings, F. B. Carrithers, M. W. Gray, A. M. Jones, Miss Clara Beuret, Miss Margaret Breckinridge and Mrs. Halford, of Camp Elliott. Mrs. G. B. Jones won a large Italian lace centerpiece, Mrs. Conry a set of cluny doilies and Miss Beuret a large brass tray. After cards a delicate luncheon was served. Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Halford, at Camp Elliott, on Aug. 24.

Lieut. G. B. Jones, M.R.C., who had been at Governors Island, N.Y., as a witness before a general court-martial, returned to the Isthmus on Aug. 23 and resumed his duties in the sanitary department. Capt. and Mrs. Frank Cochen have been entertaining Major and Mrs. Lacy and Miss Katherine Lacy for the past week, and showing them all the points of interest on the work along the Canal. Major and Mrs. Lacy and their daughter left the Isthmus on Aug. 24 for New York, en route for Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth gave a charming dinner at the Hotel Tivoli on Saturday, Aug. 24, for Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene, Col. and Mrs. W. C. Gorgas, Mrs. Gerhardt, Capt. Charles W. Barber, Chief of the Canal Zone police, and Lieut. W. L. Reed. At the same time and place Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. De Lancey were hosts at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Jones, M.R.C., Lieut. and Miss Beuret, Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers, Lieut. and Mrs. M. W. Gray. The same evening Lieut. J. H. Stutesman gave a dinner at the Tivoli in honor of Miss Virginia Gerhardt and for Lieutenants Patch and Mr. Charles Gerhardt, son of Major Gerhardt. After dinner the guests of these parties enjoyed the Tivoli Club dance.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Carrithers gave a charming Sunday supper on Aug. 25 for Lieut. and Mrs. A. D. Cummings, Lieut. A. J. White and Dr. John H. Snapp, D.S. Lieut. and Mrs. M. W. Gray gave a pretty Sunday supper in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Pegram Whitworth. Mrs. H. A. Greene was the guest of Mrs. Carroll A. Devol, at Culebra, on Aug. 29 at a card party given for Mrs. Greene and a number of other guests.

Capt. L. D. Cabell and Mrs. Cabell, who have been on leave in the States for two months, visiting friends in Texas, Louisville and Washington, D.C., returned to Camp Otis on Aug. 30, when the Captain resumed his duties as regimental quartermaster. Mrs. W. L. Reed and two children, Daisy and Landon, who have been absent from the Isthmus for two months, visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Reed's mother, Mrs. Walter Reed, at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., returned to Camp Otis on Saturday, Aug. 31.

CAMP McGRATH.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., July 28, 1912.

The convalescents of the 8th Cavalry left here by that regiment were ordered to Fort McKinley Sept. 16. They were to proceed from here on a lighter, towed by the steam launch Louisville, commander Captain Seeckts, to Manila. They were destined to have a very exciting and dangerous trip. Off Point Santiago and well into the China Sea they hit heavy swells and thick weather, the results of the neighboring typhoons. The lighter was floundering in the heavy swells, the waves washing from stem to stern and thoroughly drenching the unfortunate convalescents. After five hours of this Captain Seeckts, seeing the impossibility of proceeding to Manila in such weather, with some little difficulty succeeded in turning the lighter back to Camp McGrath.

Dr. and Mrs. Doerr held a medical dinner at their house Sunday night. Present: Major and Mrs. Bratton, Dr. and Mrs. Garcia and Capt. and Mrs. McGee. Dr. and Mrs. Garcia entertained at dinner Monday for Major and Mrs. Bratton, Dr. and Mrs. Doerr and Dr. and Mrs. McGee. The Garrison card club met at Mrs. Farris's. The hostess won the prize, an embroidered luncheon set.

Major and Mrs. Bratton entertained for dinner Wednesday for Dr. and Mrs. Garcia, Lieut. and Mrs. Patterson, Dr. and Mrs. McGee. Lieut. and Mrs. Farris entertained Wednesday night for Capt. and Mrs. Shuman, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson and Lieut. and Mrs. Patterson.

The officers of the garrison had a very exciting and amusing game of baseball Saturday evening. Dr. McGee and Dr. Garcia chose sides and filled vacancies with muchachos. Only three innings were agreed upon, but it was necessary to play six to break the score of 8 to 5, which at the last moment Dr. Brown accomplished by a hit into right field, bringing in Mr. Patterson, who was reposing on third.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1912.

The 2d and 3d Battalions, 3d Inf., have returned from Rome, N.Y., where they attended the Oswego County Fair, rather footsore and tired, but very proud and happy; proud that they acquitted themselves so well, happy that their efforts were so thoroughly appreciated. Camp was pitched on the fair grounds and the troops gave a number of exhibition drills, beside taking part in the great street parade, at which they proved to be the chief feature. The behavior of the men was beyond praise, and will be held up as an example for the emulation of future generations of civilians.

During the absence of the officers a number of teas, etc., were given, to which all the ladies of the garrison and Sacket Harbor were invited. Mrs. Oury entertained in honor of Mrs. Tenny Ross, wife of Captain Ross, formerly of the 2d Infantry, and Miss Oury, Captain Oury's sister, who are her house guests. She was assisted by Miss Trout and Miss Betsy Ross. Mrs. Kirby, wife of our Colonel, and Mrs. Koehler poured tea. The house was profusely decorated with wild flowers. Mrs. Jackson gave a tea in honor of her guests, Mrs. Birmingham, of Galesburg, Ill. She was assisted by Mrs. Kirby, Mrs. Whipple and the Misses Plummer. Mrs. Hocker gave an evening of bridge for her mother, Mrs. Finch, the prizes being won by Mrs. Kirby and Mrs. Barker. Mrs. Krueger's tea was to introduce her mother, Mrs. Norvell, of Boston. She was assisted by Mrs. Kirby, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Chamberlain and Mrs. Smith.

During the past few weeks Mrs. Adams has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Kirby; also Miss Murray, niece of Colonel Kirby. Mrs. Latham has been staying with her brother, Captain Ragsdale, and has taken many rides in the Captain's new Ford machine. Captain Hurst has also purchased an auto, a speedy Oakland, which has been much enjoyed by his sister, Mrs. Gordon; his cousin, Miss Kurtz, and all others who have been so fortunate as to take trips with him. Mrs. Chamberlain is visiting her brother, Lieutenant Loughborough. The Misses Plummer, daughters of Col. E. H. Plummer, 28th Inf., formerly major of the 3d, are staying with Mrs. Whipple. Mrs. Frink has had as visitor her mother, Mrs. McKelden, of New York, and niece, Miss Dorothy Powell. Mrs. Herman, of Baltimore, has been visiting her son, Lieutenant Herman. Mrs. Tracy, of Larchmont, is the guest of Mrs. Ewell.

Mrs. Koehler, of Sacket Harbor, entertained the ladies of the post at bridge. In order to celebrate his arrival at the mature age of five years, Billy Ragsdale gave a birthday party the other afternoon and invited all his young friends to help him "whoop it up." The invitation was accepted and carried out literally, to the great enjoyment of all concerned.

Since the departure of Major Greenleaf and Captain Purnell, of the Medical Corps, Captain Bosley has been in charge of the hospital. He is accompanied by his wife, whose wonderful singing gave much pleasure to those who were privileged to hear her in Manila last year. Chaplain and Mrs. H. S. Smith have returned from leave of absence. Captain Stayer, M.C., has arrived at the post. He was located with the 3d at Jolo, and together with his wife has many friends in the regiment. Three new second lieutenants, Brougher, Kilner and Smith, have lately joined, and already have become very popular. Captain Watson, Lieutenants Hartman and Moss are on leave,

but will soon return. We are delighted to learn that Lieutenants Rich, Scott and McCammon, whom we left behind in the Philippines, will shortly rejoin us at Madison Barracks.

Co. F, under command of Capt. F. E. Smith, which has been for a long time doing garrison duty at Plattsburg Barracks, has begun its long return march of 206 miles. The Madison Barracks Social Club, an organization of enlisted men, has been formed for the purpose of giving weekly hops in the post gymnasium. The following are the officers: President, Chaplain H. S. Smith; vice-president, Sergeant Neidholt, Co. G; secretary and treasurer, Private Greenburg, Co. L.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1912.

Lieut. W. S. Drysdale won a silver cup in the golf tournament at the Columbus Country Club. Mrs. George A. Dodd entertained the ladies of the garrison with a delightful "Rum" party in honor of her guest, Mrs. Wilson, of Washington, D.C., last Wednesday afternoon. Prizes were won by Mrs. Pinkston, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Willson, Mrs. Joyce and Mrs. Guthrie. Others who enjoyed the game were Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Woodbury, Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Leisenring, Mrs. Ashbrook, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Drysdale, Mrs. Herman, Mrs. Talbott, Mrs. Gunkel. Delicious refreshments were served.

Lieutenant Buttgenbach has returned from Des Moines, Iowa, where he took a detachment of recruits. Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Kerr, of the Med. Corps, have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Billingslea. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. C. Fisher gave a dinner party last Monday for Col. and Mrs. Dodd, Colonel Hatch, Mrs. Willson and Major and Mrs. Woodbury. Mrs. Willson, of Washington, D.C., guest of Col. and Mrs. Dodd, left this morning for Cincinnati, where she will spend some time.

Mrs. S. G. Talbott and daughter, Ethelyn, who have been spending the summer in the mountains of South Carolina, have returned to the garrison. Miss Janet Kilbourne, daughter of Capt. E. E. Kilbourne, M.C., who has been quite ill with typhoid fever, is convalescing. Lieut. and Mrs. Ashbrook and family left to-day for Zanesville, Ohio, to visit relatives for ten days.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 14, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre have left for their new station, Fort Sill. Major Murray arrived from El Paso to spend a few days with his daughter, Frances, before she left for the East. Mr. Frederick, son of Col. and Mrs. Frederick, left for Washington Tuesday, to complete his studies. Mrs. Halford, wife of Lieutenant Halford, is here on a visit from El Paso. Miss Frances Murray left on the Brazos for Troy, N.Y., where she will attend school.

Mrs. Roberts entertained her sister, Mrs. Badger, and niece, Miss Aline Badger, prior to their departure on the Brazos for New York city, where they will spend the winter. Col. and Mrs. Reed entertained at dinner. Mrs. Julius Conrad entertained at cards Friday evening.

The hurdle test was most interesting and witnessed by many. Mrs. Bonner, sister of Mrs. Watkins, left for New York, after spending a few weeks at the garrison. Mrs. Hatch, wife of Major Hatch, is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Spring. Lieut. and Mrs. Baehr entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Badger and Dr. Wright.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O. SEPT. 19, 1912, WAR DEPT.

Major Harry L. Pettus, Q.M., now on leave at Boyce, Va., will repair to Washington, D.C., and report to Chief of Q.M. Corps for duty in his office.

So much of Par. 17, S.O., Feb. 12, as directs Lieut. Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, C.A.C., to report to C.O., Artillery District of Manila Bay, is revoked. Lieutenant Colonel Hawthorne will proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., and assume command of that post.

Major Louis F. Garrard, jr., Q.M., from Philippines, Oct. 5, to United States and upon arrival report by telegraph to A.G. of the Army for orders. Leave for three months, with permission to return to U.S. via Sue Canal, granted Major Garrard upon relief from duty in Philippines.

Leave for one month, Oct. 1, granted 1st Lieut. Walter J. Scott, 10th Cav., recruiting officer.

Sick leave for two months granted Capt. Samuel J. Morris, M.C., upon his relief from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav., relieved from assignment to that regiment and detailed for general recruiting service, Fort McDowell, Cal.

Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Gaston, Cav., assigned to 10th Cavalry. A board of officers to consist of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff; Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Major Gen. William W. Waterspoon, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans is appointed to meet at the War Department, Sept. 20, for selecting officers for detail in the General Staff Corps.

G.O. 30, SEPT. 9, 1912, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Fort Santiago, Manila, P.I., of which Lieut. Col. William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., was president, and Major Lewis E. Goodier, judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. Boss Reese, Phil. Scouts, which we have heretofore noted. The charges were:

Charge I.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Charge II.—"Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 21st Article of War."

Charge III.—"Drunkenness on duty, in violation of the 38th Article of War."

Charge IV.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

Additional Charge I.—"Drunkenness on duty, in violation of the 38th Article of War."

Additional Charge II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Additional Charge III.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

He was found guilty of charges I, II, III, and IV, and of the first additional charge, and not guilty of additional charges II and III. He was sentenced "To be dismissed the service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor, at such place as the reviewing authority may direct, for fifteen years."

President Taft approved the proceedings, except the findings of guilty under charge IV, and its specifications, which he disapproved. So much of the sentence as related to confinement he disapproved. The sentence of dismissal imposed by the court was confirmed. Captain Reese ceased to be an officer of the Army from Sept. 10, 1912.

G.O. 35, SEPT. 17, 1912, EASTERN DIVISION.

Capt. John E. Woodward, 29th Inf., is hereby appointed and announced as aide-de-camp on the staff of the undersigned.

THOMAS H. BARRY, Major General, Commanding.

G.O. 16, SEPT. 5, 1912, CENTRAL DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. Peyton C. March, A.G., having reported this day, is announced as adjutant general of the division, relieving Col. William A. Simpson, A.G.

G.O. 10, SEPT. 6, 1912, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Capt. Thomas L. Smith, Q.M., 17th Inf., is detailed acting adjutant general during the absence, on leave, of the Adjutant General.

By order of Colonel Van Orsdale: S. W. DUNNING, A.G.

G.O. 51, JULY 19, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

I. Owing to the large amount of clerical work involved whenever a change in post quartermasters is made, all officers having authority to make such appointments will make them

with a view to having as long a tenure of office as possible. Officers whose tours of duty in the Philippines are about to expire or who contemplate long leaves of absence, should not be detailed as quartermasters.

When changes are necessary, they should, as far as possible, be made on the 30th day of June and 31st day of December. On the dates specified settlements are made with the Quartermaster General's Office, these settlements taking the place of all quarterly returns.

II. So much of Par. II, G.O. 36, Phil. D., June 19, 1911, as relates to transfers to and from Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Company No. 4, is revoked.

III. So much of Par. 2, G.O. 46, Phil. D., July 13, 1911, as authorizes the wearing of the white helmet with the white uniform is rescinded.

By command of Major General Bell:

W. D. BEACH, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 52, JULY 27, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

I. Each enlisted man of the Philippine Scouts armed with the rifle will carry ninety rounds rifle ball cartridges when on field service, and twenty rounds in garrison. Previous orders on this subject are amended accordingly.

II. Par. 25 (c), G.O. No. 1, these headquarters, Jan. 1, 1909, directing that Hospital Corps men who do not intend to re-enlist be sent to report to the commanding officer, casual detachment, division hospital, this city, is revoked.

2. Par. 28 (a), G.O. 1, these headquarters, Jan. 1, 1909, is amended to read as follows:

Enlisted men of the line and Hospital Corps who do not intend to re-enlist will be sent by their post commanders, so as to arrive about forty-five days prior to date of discharge, to report to the commanding officer, casual detachment, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for transportation to the United States for discharge. In special cases where it is manifestly for the best interests of the Service, enlisted men may be retained at their post until expiration of enlistment.

3. Par. 28 (d), G.O. 1, these headquarters, Jan. 1, 1909, is amended so as to direct that descriptive lists containing all information necessary for the preparation of discharge papers of Hospital Corps men, be sent to the commanding officer, casual detachment, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, instead of to the commanding officer, casual detachment, division hospital, this city.

By command of Major General Bell:

W. D. BEACH, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 7, JULY 23, 1912, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Dapitan, Mindanao, will be discontinued as a military station on July 25, 1912, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The detachments of the 29th and 34th Companies, Phil. Scouts, will be sent to Zamboanga, Mindanao; the former to join its headquarters at Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, and the latter to await transportation to Isabela, Basilan. The detachments of the Medical Reserve and the Hospital Corps will be sent to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, for duty.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A., accompanied by 2d Lieut. Charles L. Wyman, 17th Inf., aid, will proceed to Fort Lincoln, N.D., for the purpose of making a field inspection of the garrison of that post. (Sept. 13, D. Lakes.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF GEN. STAFF. Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, G.S., will repair to Washington for the purpose of attending a meeting of the National Land Defense Board on Sept. 20, 1912, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Sept. 18, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE ANDREWS, THE A.G.

Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Dunning, A.G., is granted leave for fifteen days, effective about Sept. 8, 1912. (Sept. 6, D.G.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Major André W. Brewster, I.G., is assigned to duty as assistant to I.G., Central Division. (Sept. 3, C. Div.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.C.

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Lieut. Col. Frank L. Dodds, J.A., effective about Sept. 20, 1912. (July 31, Phil. Div.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of judge advocates are ordered: Major Beverly A. Read from duty at the headquarters, Western Division, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco about Oct. 5, 1912, to Manila, P.I., for duty. Major Lewis E. Goodier from duty at the headquarters, Philippines Division, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the first available transport to San Francisco, for duty as judge advocate of that division. (Sept. 16, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. JAMES B. ALESQUIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS. The leave granted Major Halldimand P. Young, Q.M. Corps, is still further extended one month. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Capt. James J. Hornbrook, Q.M. Corps (paymaster), is relieved from detail in that corps. Captain Hornbrook will retain his present station until further orders. (Sept. 16, War D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 76, Sept. 5, 1912, these headquarters, as relates to Major William K. Jones, Paymr., is revoked. (Sept. 9, East.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 76, Sept. 5, 1912, these headquarters, as relates to Col. John Millis, C.E., and Major Theodore B. Hacker, Comsy., is revoked. (Sept. 10, D. East.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. Terence E. Murphy, Paymr., effective about Sept. 15, 1912. (July 26, Phil. Div.)

Capt. William E. Hunt, Q.M. Corps (quartermaster), will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M. Corps (deputy quartermaster general), is relieved from the command of the Schuykill Arsenal and from his other duties at Philadelphia, Pa., upon the expiration of the leave granted him, and will then repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of the Q.M. Corps for duty in his office. Major George LeR. Irwin, Q.M. Corps (quartermaster), upon the relief of Lieutenant Colonel Baker will assume temporary charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster Corps at Philadelphia and the other duties now assigned to Lieutenant Colonel Baker, including the command of Field Supply Depot No. 1. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Sick leave for four months is granted Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy, Q.M. Corps (commissary). (Sept. 12, War D.)

Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, jr., Q.M. Corps (quartermaster), in addition to his other duties will perform the duties of assistant to the chief commissary, Central Division, purchasing commissary, Omaha, Neb., during the absence of Lieut. Col. John E. Baxter, Q.M.C. (deputy quartermaster general). (Sept. 12, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (Post Comsy. Sergt.) John H. Doran, now at Fort Baker, Cal., is assigned to duty at that post. (Sept. 12, War D.)

The following transfers of enlisted men are made: Q.M. Sergt. (Post Q.M. Sergt.) David Grove, Fort Washington, Md., to the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Q.M. Sergt. (Post Q.M. Sergt.) Wilson F. Sturgill, recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Fort Washington, Md. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (Post Q.M. Sergt.) William M. Lerner, Fort Mason, Cal., will be sent to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Par. 5, S.O. 213, War D., Sept. 10, 1912, relating to Q.M. Sergt. Frederick W. Kraus, is revoked. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (Post Q.M. Sergt.) Frederick W. Kraus, now at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. John H. Doran, now at these headquarters, having been relieved from further duty in the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, will proceed to Fort Baker, Cal., for temporary duty pending permanent assignment to that post. (Sept. 9, W. Div.)

Capt. Charles C. Burt, Q.M.C. (quartermaster), now on leave at San Francisco, Cal., is detailed temporarily in the Transport Service, with station at San Francisco. (Sept. 17, War D.)

The leave heretofore granted Major Amos W. Kimball, Q.M. Corps (quartermaster), is extended one month. (Sept. 18, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE M. TORNEY, S.G.

First Lieut. Johnson F. Hammond, M.C., is relieved from duty with Ambulance Company No. 2, and will report in person to the C.O., the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with Field Hospital No. 2. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Nelson Gopen, M.C. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Col. L. Mervin Maus, Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Kean and Majors Paul C. Hutton and Gideon McD. Van Poole, M.C., are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, to be held in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 1 to 4, 1912. (Sept. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. Hew B. McMurdo, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about Sept. 10, 1912, is granted Capt. Eben C. Hill, M.C. (Sept. 5, D. East.)

Par. 5, S.O. 75, Sept. 4, 1912, these headquarters, relating to Capt. Allie W. Williams, M.C., is revoked. (Sept. 6, D. East.)

Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.C., will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Pa., on Monday, Sept. 9, and on Thursday, Sept. 12, 1912, and report for purpose of making physical examinations of all officers stationed at that place. (Sept. 6, D. East.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Harley J. Hallett, M.C., is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 9, D. East.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. Charles L. Foster, M.C., effective about Sept. 15, 1912. (July 22, Phil. Div.)

Leave for one month, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph H. Goldthwaite, M.C., effective about Sept. 20, 1912. (July 22, Phil. Div.)

Leave for one month, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. James D. Heysinger, M.C., about Sept. 20, 1912. (July 22, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Orville G. Brown, M.C., is relieved duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, upon his return to this division about Aug. 1, 1912, and will proceed to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty. (July 29, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Junius C. Gregory, M.C., is relieved further duty at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, and will proceed to Manila, reporting to Q.M. of transport Sherman for duty as transport surgeon, with station in Manila. (July 27, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Charles T. King, M.C., upon arrival in this division about Sept. 5, 1912, will proceed to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty. (July 26, Phil. Div.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will proceed as judges in the first aid competition to be held at that place Sept. 28, 1912, and upon the completion of this duty each of the officers named will return to his proper station: Capt. William H. Moncrief, Capt. Philip W. Huntington and 1st Lieut. Harley J. Hallett. (Sept. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Lloyd A. Kefauver, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kas., vice Capt. William R. Eastman, M.C., relieved. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, with permission to go beyond the sea, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, 1912, is granted Capt. George H. Scott, M.C. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Leave for one month, about Sept. 15, 1912, is granted Major Basil H. Dutcher, M.C. (Sept. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. Owen C. Fisk, M.C., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and from further duty at Fort Crook, Neb., and will proceed to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

Capt. Clarence A. Treuholtz from duty at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty.

First Lieut. Thomas E. Scott from Fort Niagara, N.Y., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty.

First Lieut. Shelley U. Marietta from Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty.

Capt. Fred W. Palmer, now on temporary duty at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., is relieved from duty at Fort George Wright, Wash., and will report in person to C.O. of Fort Rosecrans for duty.

First Lieut. Paul W. Gibson from duty at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty.

First Lieut. Harry H. Van Kirk from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty.

First Lieut. Harry J. Hallett from duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty. (Sept. 17, War D.)

Leave for fourteen days, about Sept. 1, 1912, is granted Major Edward F. Geddings, M.C., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Aug. 30, D. Lakes.)

First Lieut. Harry B. Etter, M.C., Fort Snelling, will proceed with the detached service chest to Marfa, Texas, for duty with troops on the Mexican Border. (Sept. 5, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month, about Sept. 20, 1912, is granted Capt. Clarence H. Connor, M.C., Fort Brady, Mich. (Sept. 9, D. Lakes.)

Capt. Junius C. Gregory, M.C., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division and is detailed in the Army Transport Service, with station at San Francisco, Cal. (Sept. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. William H. Allen, M.C., with detached service chest will proceed to Marfa, Texas, and report to Major George H. Cameron, 14th Cav., for field duty with troops on Mexican border. (Sept. 6, D. Lakes.)

The following officers are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the meeting of the American Public Health Association in Washington Sept. 18 to 20, 1912: Brig. Gen. George H. Torney, Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Kean, M.C.; Major Bailey K. Ashford, M.C.; Major Frederick F. Russell, M.C. (Sept. 18, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Each of the following officers of the M.R.C. is relieved from duty at the station designated after his name, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will repair to Washington and report in person on or about Sept. 20, 1912, to the commandant of the Army Medical School for the required course of instruction: First Lieuts. William B. Borden, General Hospital, Fort M., Sidney L. Chappell, Fort Totten, N.Y.; Robert H. Duennen, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; John S. C. Fielden, jr., Surgeon General's Office; William D. Herbert, Fort Jay, N.Y.; Norman T. Kirk, Soldiers' Home, D.C.; Ernest C. McCulloch, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; John S. Saurman, Fort Monroe, Va.; Benjamin W. Warriner, Pacific Branch, Military Prison, Alcatraz, Cal. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Leave for two months and twenty-nine days is granted 1st Lieut. James B. Van Horn, M.R.C., upon his arrival at his home. (Sept. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. James B. Van Horn, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., Oct. 1, 1912, and will then proceed to his home and will stand relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps upon the expiration of the leave. (Sept. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas B. McCowen, M.R.C., is relieved duty at Dapitan, Mindanao, when his services are no longer required at that place, and will proceed to Isabela, Basilan, for duty. (July 24, Phil. Div.)

The following officers of the M.R.C. are ordered to active duty in the service of the United States on account of an existing emergency. They will repair to Washington and report in person to the commandant of the Army Medical School about Sept. 20, 1912, for the required course of instruction: First Lieuts. Raymond W. Bliss, Clarence R. Bell, Royal E. Cummings, Edward E. Guinan, Halbert P. Harris, George F. Lull, Fletcher O. McFarland, Stephen H. Smith, Edward T. B. Weidner and Leon M. Wilbor. (Sept. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. Elsworth Wilson, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and report in person about Sept. 27, 1912, for duty. (Sept. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles J. Bochs, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Banks, Mass., and will proceed to College Park, Md., about Sept. 27, 1912. (Sept. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. Oswald F. Henning, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Stevens, Ore., to Fort Columbia, Wash. (Sept. 17, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class James Sweeney, H.C., recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Edward Oole, H.C., now at 3230 Scranton Road, Cleveland, Ohio, on or before expiration of furlough will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles Heppner, H.C., to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with Field Hospital No. 2. (Sept. 17, War D.)

Francisco, Cal., for duty with Field Hospital No. 2. (Sept. 17, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Enoch Cavanaugh, H.C., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will be sent to Henry Barracks, P.R., for duty. (Sept. 18, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Col. John Biddle, C.E. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Second Lieut. Daniel D. Pullen, C.E., will proceed on Sept. 15, 1912, to West Point, N.Y., and report in person to the Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy, for temporary duty until Dec. 2, 1912, when he will rejoin his proper station, and Par. 47, S.O. 149, June 25, 1912, War D., is amended accordingly. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., Los Angeles, Cal., will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for physical examination on Sept. 7 preparatory to taking the annual riding test. (Aug. 31, W. Div.)

Major E. Eveleth Winslow, C.E., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to post commander in time to undergo the physical examination and participate in the test ride to be held at that place Oct. 24-26, 1912. (Sept. 10, D. East.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. John H. Hall (appointed Aug. 17, 1912, from sergeant major, 2d Field Artillery), now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is assigned to duty at that post. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. William M. Betry (appointed Sept. 14, 1912, from first sergeant, 55th Company, C.A.C.), now at Fort Du Pont, Del., will be sent to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 18, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

Sergt. Stith G. McCutchen, S.C., Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent to El Paso, Texas, with orders to report upon arrival to the C.O., Field Co. I, Signal Corps, for duty with the Telefunken radio wagon sent from Fort Omaha. (Sept. 14, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. Milan A. Loosley, Co. F, Signal Corps, will be sent to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for duty as operator in charge, relieving Corp. Edward W. White, Co. F, Signal Corps, who will then be sent to Manila for duty. (July 27, Phil. Div.)

The following promotions and appointments in the Signal Corps are announced:

To be sergeants: Corps. Grier P. Mobley, Caleb J. Clark, William H. Brogan, Charles F. Moore, Bernard H. Rafferty, Elwood F. Carter and Oscar H. Cox, to date Sept. 16, 1912.

To be corporals: First Class Privts. Ward H. Rice, Nathan H. C. Taylor, Marcus J. Miles, Runa A. Martin, George F. Foss, Willard H. Davis, Mars W. Palmer, Charles H. Thaldorf, Albert B. Busch and Charles G. Simmons, and Pvt. Wheeler W. Arwood (formerly corporal, Signal Corps), to date Sept. 16, 1912.

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Chief Musician William H. Wilcox, band, 1st Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 18, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. FRANK WEST.

Leave of three months, about Oct. 3, 1912, is granted Chaplain David L. Fleming, 2d Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas. (Sept. 7, C. Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, 2d Cav., is extended one month. (Sept. 7, C. Div.)

The retirement of Lieut. Col. Henry L. Ripley, 2d Cav., under the requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. He will proceed to his home. (Sept. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. W. W. Gordon, 2d Cav., aide-de-camp, having been appointed Secretary, District of Sul, Province Moro, will proceed from Zamboanga, Mindanao, to Jolo, Jolo, P.I., by first available transportation. (July 18, D. Mind.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

First Lieut. William C. Gardenhire, 4th Cav., will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, and report in person to Brig. Gen. Edgar Z. Steever for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (Sept. 12, War D.)

The following assignment in 4th Cavalry was announced Sept. 10: Second Lieut. William Earle Dorman to Troop L.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Cook James Hughes, Troop G, 5th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 18, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Leave for twenty-five days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Troup Miller, 7th Cav., effective about Sept. 20, 1912. (July 22, Phil. Div.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. EBEN SWIFT.

Leave for one month, with permission to visit China, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert L. Collins, 8th Cav., effective about Sept. 20, 1912. (July 31, Phil. Div.)

The name of Capt. Claude B. Sweeney, 8th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Sept. 17, 1912, and the name of Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, Cav., is removed therefrom, to take effect Sept. 16, 1912. (Sept. 14, War D.)

Leave for three months and three days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. John B. Christian, 8th Cav. (Sept. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. Hugh H. Broadhurst, 8th Cav., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will proceed on the transport to leave San Francisco about Oct. 5, 1912, to the Philippine Islands, where he will join his regiment. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Lieut. Col. D. H. Boughton, 8th Cav., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (July 27, Phil. Div.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Leave for four months, about Oct. 1, 1912, is granted Vetn. Samuel Glasson, jr., 9th Cav., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Aug. 30, C. Div.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

Leave for two months and fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Duncan G. Richart, 10th Cav. (Sept. 11, E. Div.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. James S. Greene, 10th Cav. (Sept. 9, D. East.)

Leave for twenty-two days, to take effect Sept. 18, 1912, is granted Major George O. Cress, 10th Cav. (Sept. 10, D. East.)

Cook Eli R. Dolby, Troop L, 10th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 17, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

The name of Capt. Robert E. Wood, 12th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Sept. 15, 1912, and the name of Capt. James A. Ryan, Cav., is removed therefrom, to take effect Sept. 14, 1912. (Sept. 14, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Under exceptional circumstances leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Edward C. Wells, 14th Cav. (Sept. 5, D.T.)

Leave for two months, about Nov. 1, 1912, is granted Vetn. Robert C. Musser, 14th Cav. (Sept. 9, D.T.)

CAVALRY, DETACHED AND UNASSIGNED.

Par. 2, S.O. 208, Sept. 4, 1912, War D., is amended to read as follows: Lieut. Col. William C. Brown, Cav., is detailed as acting inspector general. He will proceed at once to New York city and take station at that place for duty as assistant to the inspector general, Eastern Division. (Sept. 13, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. D. J. RUMBROUGH.

Leave for one month, with permission to visit China, is granted Major Dwight E. Aultman, 1st F.A., about Sept. 20, 1912. (July 22, Phil. Div.)

Leave for one month, about Sept. 4, 1912, is granted Capt. James H. Bryson, 1st F.A., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Aug. 30, C. Div.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL.

First Lieut. William H. Rucker, 2d F.A., Warm Springs,

Ore., will return to his station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in time to comply with requirements of Par. 27, S.O. 179, War D., July 31, 1912. (Sept. 4, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Conrad H. Lanza, 2d F.A., Warm Springs, Ore., will return to his station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in time to comply with the requirements of Par. 11, S.O. 200, War D., 1912. (Aug. 30, D. Columbia.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Leave for twenty days, about Oct. 10, 1912, is granted Capt. Willard D. Newbill, 3d F.A. (Sept. 10, D. East.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major William J. Snow, 3d Field Art. (Sept. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. John S. Hammond, 3d Field Art., upon the expiration of his present leave will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty in this office for a period of fifteen days for the purpose of completing his final reports, etc., as military attaché, and upon the completion of this duty will join his proper station. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Samuel D. Sturgis, 3d Field Art. (Sept. 7, D.T.)

Capt. Clarence N. Jones, 3d Field Art., will proceed from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort Bliss, Texas, for the purpose of assuming command of Battery B, 3d Field Art. (Sept. 7, D.T.)

Second Lieut. Robert C. F. Goetz, 3d Field Art., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., as heretofore directed. (Sept. 18, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Second Lieut. Herbert Hayden, 4th Field Art., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Lucien G. Berry, 4th Field Art., at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 4, C. Div.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Hopkins, 4th Field Art. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Leave for four months is granted Col. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Field Art., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Sept. 4, C. Div.)

Sergt. Charles W. Henrichs, Battery A, 4th Field Art., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Rhode Island, and will be sent to Providence, R.I., for duty. (Sept. 18, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Capt. William E. De Sombre, C.A.C., is transferred from the 1st Company to the 8th Company and will join the company to which transferred. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. Stiles M. Decker, C.A.C., recently appointed with rank from Aug. 12, 1912, is attached to the 55th Company and will report in person not later than Oct. 10, 1912, to the C.O., Fort Monroe, Va., for a course of instruction. (Sept. 13, War D.)

The leave for two months granted 1st Lieut. Robert O. Edwards, C.A.C., is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 9, E. Div.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. Fred L. Perry, C.A.C., is extended one month and ten days, with permission to go beyond the sea. (Sept. 11, E. Div.)

First Lieut. Edward J. Cullen, C.A.C., Fort Morgan, Ala., is granted leave for one month and ten days, effective about Sept. 5, 1912. (Aug. 28, D.G.)

Capt. Henry B. Clark, C.A.C., Fort Moultrie, S.C., is granted leave for one month and ten days, effective about Sept. 12, 1912. (Aug. 28, D.G.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Max S. Murray, C.A.C., is extended ten days. (Sept. 3, D.G.)

Leave for three months, about Nov. 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. John N. Reynolds, C.A.C. (Sept. 7, W. Div.)

Leave for one month, about Oct. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles Hines, C.A.C. (Sept. 7, W. Div.)

First Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., is appointed aid to Major Gen. Arthur Murray, and is assigned to station in San Francisco. (Sept. 6, W. Div.)

Capt. Adam F. Casad, C.A.C., Fort Hancock, N.J., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Sept. 7, E. Div.)

Par. 15, S.O. 190, War D., Aug. 13, 1912, relating to Sergts. Major (J.G.) George B. C. Kuster and Conrad E. Erickson, C.A.C., is revoked. (Sept. 14, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Conrad E. Erickson, C.A.C., Fort Constitution, N.H., will be sent to Key West Barracks, Fla., with orders to report upon arrival to the C.O., to relieve Sergt. Major (J.G.) George B. C. Kuster, C.A.C. Sergeant Major Kuster on expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort Constitution, N.H., for duty. (Sept. 14, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

Major Clint C. Hearn is relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and will repair to Washington at the earliest practicable date and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty as an assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery.

So much of Par. 29, S.O. 149, June 25, 1912, War D., as directs Major William E. Cole to proceed to Fort Du Pont, Del., is revoked. Major Cole will repair to Washington at the proper time and report in person on or about Oct. 1, 1912, to the Chief of Staff for duty as an assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery.

Major Percy M. Kessler is relieved from duty as disbursing officer, Torpedo Depot, and will proceed about Nov. 1, 1912, to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty.

Major Clarence H. McNeil is relieved from his present duties, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport to leave about Nov. 5, 1912, for the Philippine Islands for duty at Fort Mills.

Capt. Fulton Q. C. Gardner is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery and is assigned to the 135th Company, to take effect Oct. 15, 1912. He will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., about that date for duty as disbursing officer.

Capt. Owen G. Collins is transferred from the 135th Company to the 14th Company, to take effect Oct. 15, 1912. (Sept. 17, War D.)

Leave for one month, about Oct. 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Godwin Ordway, C.A.C. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Col. William C. Rafferty, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 16, 1912, for the physical examination and test ride. (Sept. 13, E. Div.)

Leave for one month, effective about Sept. 20, 1912, is granted Major Louis T. Hess, M.C. (Sept. 13, E. Div.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

The name of Capt. John B. Schoeffel, 10th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Sept. 14, and the name of Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts, Inf., is removed therefrom, to take effect Sept. 13, 1912. Captain Tebbetts is assigned to the 10th Infantry, Sept. 14, 1912.

Leave for one month, effective about Oct. 10, 1912, is granted Col. Henry A. Greene, 10th Inf. (Sept. 16, E. Div.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf. (Sept. 13, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Second Lieut. Lee D. Davis, 14th Inf., will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to superintend the work of removal of the remains of persons buried in the cemetery at that post, and upon completion return to his station, Fort Missoula. (Sept. 9, W. Div.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Capt. J. M. Love, jr., 15th Inf., will join his regiment in Tientsin, China. (July 27, Phil. Div.)

Lieut. Col. James M. Arrasmith is relieved from attachment to the 15th Infantry and is assigned to the 6th Infantry. He will join the regiment to which he is assigned. (Sept. 17, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. Paul W. Beck, 17th Inf., is relieved from further treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., upon expiration of the leave granted to him and will then join his regiment. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Paul W. Beck, 17th Inf. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Harry C. Hale, 17th Inf., will repair to Washington, take station, and report to the Chief of Staff for duty in the Division of Militia Affairs, office of the Chief of Staff. (Sept. 12, War D.)

The name of Capt. John W. Wright, 17th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, Sept. 14, and the name of Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons, Inf., is removed therefrom, Sept. 13. Captain Simmons is assigned to the 17th Infantry, Sept. 14. (Sept. 13, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

The following transfers of officers, 18th Inf., was made Sept. 12 in the regiment: Capt. E. Van D. Murphy from Co. M to K, Capt. Clifford U. Leonori from Co. K to M.

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave for four months, about Oct. 12, 1912, is granted Capt. William P. Screws, 19th Inf. (Sept. 7, C. Div.)

First Lieut. Charles W. Tillotson, 19th Inf., now at Fort Meade, S.D., having been relieved as acting Q.M. and commissary of his regiment, will join his proper station, Fort Leavenworth. (Sept. 4, C. Div.)

Capt. Alexander E. Williams, Inf., unassigned, was on Aug. 26 appointed quartermaster of the 19th Infantry.

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Second Lieut. Horace G. Ball, 20th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah, is detailed to enter the next class at the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and will report Sept. 15. (Sept. 9, W. Div.)

Capt. Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf., is relieved from further duty as aid to Major Gen. Arthur Murray, and is assigned to temporary duty in the office of the chief of staff of the division at these headquarters, with station in San Francisco. (Sept. 6, W. Div.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Cook Nathan J. Day, Co. C, 21st Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 13, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

Second Lieut. Thom Catron, 23d Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to commandant, the Army Service Schools, for duty. (Sept. 14, War D.)

Leave for one month and nineteen days, effective immediately, is granted Capt. Earnest M. Reeve, 23d Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Sept. 9, D. Lakes.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Alexander W. Cleary, 23d Inf., is extended one month and twenty days. (Sept. 9, D. Lakes.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Leave for one month, about Sept. 5, 1912, is granted Major Vernon A. Alden, 25th Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash. (Aug. 30, D. Columbia.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Herbert E. Pace, 26th Inf. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Leave for four months, about Oct. 1, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. David C. Garrison, 26th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (Sept. 4, C. Div.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Sept. 16, 1912, is granted Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf. (Sept. 12, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. N. GETTY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Roland W. Boughton, 27th Inf., is further extended twenty days. (Sept. 12, D. Lakes.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Capt. John E. Woodward, 29th Inf., is detailed as inspector of small-arms practice at these headquarters, relieving Capt. William H. Waldron, 29th Inf. (Sept. 10, E. Div.)

Capt. William H. Waldron, 29th Inf., is relieved temporary duty at these headquarters, and will join his company at Rochester, N.Y., not later than the 13th instant. (Sept. 9, E. Div.)

Leave for twenty-two days is granted 2d Lieut. Walter B. Robb, 29th Inf. (Sept. 11, E. Div.)

The annual field inspection of the 1st and 2d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, 29th Infantry, will be held at Fort Niagara, N.Y., Oct. 12, 1912, inclusive. The 1st Battalion will proceed by marching from Fort Porter, N.Y., so as to arrive not later than Oct. 3, 1912. Col. John S. Mallory, 29th Inf., accompanied by one regimental staff officer, will proceed at the proper time to Fort Niagara and assume command of the assembled units of his regiment. (Sept. 12, E. Div.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. MCCLURE.

Leave for one month, under exceptional circumstances, is granted 2d Lieut. Gerald E. Cronin, 30th Inf., Fort Gibbon, Alaska. (Aug. 30, D. Columbia.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED AND DETACHED.

The name of Capt. B. T. Simmons, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers, Sept. 13, and he is assigned to the 17th Infantry, Sept. 14, 1912. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Capt. Hugh D. Wise, Inf., is relieved from station at New Rochelle, N.Y., and will proceed to New York city and take station at the latter place in connection with his duties as inspector-instructor of the Militia of New York. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Leave for two months and five days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts, Inf., about Sept. 28, 1912. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Leave for two months, about Oct. 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons, Inf. (Sept. 12, War D.)

The name of Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers, Sept. 13, 1912, and he is assigned to the 10th Infantry. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Col. Alexis R. Paxton, Inf., is relieved further duty at Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, Pannay, and will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for assignment to duty. (July 26, Phil. Div.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert G. Caldwell, Inf., is extended one month. (Sept. 17, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Ralph K. Fletcher, P.S., is assigned to the 43d Company, and upon arrival in this division will join company. (July 29, Phil. Div.)

Leave to include Jan. 4, 1913, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank C. O'Loughlin, P.S., and he is authorized to leave about Sept. 15, 1912. (July 24, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Roy E. Glass, P.S., Camp Keithley, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, P.I., Division Hospital, for observation and treatment. (July 6, D. Mind.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned: Capt. Henry E. Eames from the 10th Infantry to the 28th Infantry, Capt. Dana T. Merrill from the 28th Infantry to the 10th Infantry. (Sept. 13, War D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Chaplain John A. Ferry from the 10th

Infantry to the C.A.C., Chaplain Michael G. Doran from the C.A.C. to the 10th Infantry. Chaplain Ferry will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. Chaplain Doran will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report to the commandant, U.S. Military Prison, for duty. (Sept. 13, War D.)

The following transfers of officers are ordered to take effect this date: First Lieut. John S. E. Young from the 9th Cav. to the 13th Cav., 1st Lieut. Levi G. Brown from the 13th Cav. to the 9th Cav. Lieutenant Young upon the expiration of the leave granted him will join the regiment to which transferred. (Sept. 14, War D.)

The following transfers of enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps are made: Sergt. Major (J.G.) William W. Carter, Fort Caswell, N.C., to Fort Banks, Mass.; Sergt. Major (J.G.) Edward P. Weston, Fort Banks, Mass., to Fort Caswell, N.C. (Sept. 13, War D.)

The following transfers are made: First Lieut. J. Alfred Moss from the 15th Inf. to the 23d Inf., 1st Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper from the 23d Inf. to the 15th Inf. Lieutenant Moss upon the expiration of his present leave will join the regiment to which he is transferred. Lieutenant Pepper will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport to sail from that place about Nov. 5, 1912, for the Philippine Islands, and will join the regiment to which he is transferred. (Sept. 17, War D.)

The following transfers are ordered:

Major Carl Reichmann from the 24th Infantry to the 7th. Major Charles C. Ballou from the 7th Infantry to the 24th.

Major James H. McKee from the 13th Infantry to the 5th. Major Peter C. Harris from the 5th Infantry to the 13th.

Major Amos B. Shattuck from the 29th Infantry to the 15th. Major Charles C. Clark from the 27th Infantry to the 15th.

Major Marcus D. Cronin from the 4th Infantry to the 24th. Major John B. Bennet from the 24th Infantry to the 27th.

Majors Ballou, Harris, Shattuck, Clark and Cronin will join the regiments to which they have been transferred. They will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to take the transport to sail for the Philippine Islands on or about Nov. 5, 1912.

Major McKee will join the regiment to which he has been transferred upon the expiration of the leave granted him. (Sept. 17, War D.)

The following transfers are ordered to take effect Sept. 18:

Capt. Hunter B. Nelson from the 24th Infantry to the 26th. Capt. Otto B. Rosenbaum from the 26th Infantry to the 24th.

Capt. James A. Moss from the 24th Infantry to the 29th. Capt. Girard Sturtevant from the 5th Infantry to the 24th.

Capt. Daniel G. Berry from the 22d Infantry to the 13th. Capt. Henry S. Wiant from the 13th Infantry to the 25th.

Capt. Stanley H. Ford from the 29th Infantry to the 27th. Capt. Ralph B. Parrott from the 27th Infantry to the 24th.

Capt. George J. Holden from the 25th Infantry to the 13th. Capt. George E. Thorne from the 24th Infantry to the 7th.

Capt. William T. Patten from the 13th Infantry to the 5th. Capt. A. La Rue Christie from the 8th Infantry to the 22d.

Capt. James M. Loud from the 28th Infantry to the 8th. Capt. Campbell E. Babcock from the 7th Infantry to the 28th.

The officers named will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Captains Rosenbaum, Sturtevant, Berry, Parrott, Holden and Loud will join the regiments to which transferred, sailing on the transport to leave San Francisco, Cal., about Nov. 5, 1912.

Captain Wygant upon his relief from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will join his regiment.

Captains Thorne, Moss and Ford upon their relief from their present duties will join their respective regiments.

Captain Babcock will retain station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., until further orders. (Sept. 18, War D.)

The following transfers are ordered to take effect Sept. 18: First Lieut. James P. Castleman from the 10th Cavalry to the 11th Cavalry, 1st Lieut. Robert Blaine from the 11th Cavalry to the 10th Cavalry. Each of the officers will named will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. (Sept. 18, War D.)

PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

The following promotions and assignments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Infantry Arm.

Major Clarence E. Dentler, 15th Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Sept. 8, 1912, attached to 15th Inf.

Capt. John S. Switzer, 4th Inf., promoted to major, rank Sept. 8, 1912, assigned to 4th Inf.

Lieutenant Colonel Dentler will remain on duty with his present organization until further orders. Major Switzer will join station to which assigned. (Sept. 17, War D.)

The following assignments and promotions of officers recently promoted are announced:

Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., promoted to major, rank May 30, 1912, assigned to 30th Inf.

Capt. Douglas Settle, 5th Inf., promoted to major, rank Aug. 16, 1912, assigned to 29th Inf.

First Lieut. Benjamin H. Pope, 9th Inf., promoted to captain, rank May 30, 1912, assigned to 14th Inf.

First Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 6th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Aug. 16, 1912, assigned to 22d Inf.

First Lieut. Herman Glad, 6th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Aug. 22, 1912, assigned to 5th Inf.

Majors Bradley and Settle will join their regiments upon being relieved from their present duties. Captains Pope and Dodge will join stations to which they are assigned. (Sept. 17, War D.)

G.C.M.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., on Friday, Sept. 13, 1912. Detail for the court: Col. Ira A. Haynes, Capt. Harry T. Matthews, Harry C. Barnes, Richard C. Marshall, jr., Samuel C. Cardwell, 1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, Guy A. Mix, all C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., J.A. (Sept. 9, E. Div.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 10, 1912. Detail for the court: Col. Noel S. Bishop, Cav.; Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav.; John Robertson, 27th Inf.; and Thaddeus B. Seigle, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, 15th Cav.; Burt W. Phillips, 27th Inf.; Manfred Lanza, 27th Inf.; Henry S. Brinkerhoff, jr., 27th Inf.; Byard Sneed, 27th Inf.; John S. Davis, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles E. Coates, 27th Inf.; Joseph Plasmeyer, jr., 15th Cav.; and Lester Gehman, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. La Vergne L. Gregg, 27th Inf., J.A. (Sept. 3, C. Div.)

The following officers at Fort Robinson, Neb., will proceed to Fort Meade, S.D., as witnesses before the G.C.M. to meet there Sept. 10: Col. Cunliffe H. Murray, 12th Cav.; Capt. Lewis W. Cass, 12th Cav.; Capt. Llewellyn W. Oliver, 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Richard W. Walker, 12th Cav. (Sept. 3, C. Div.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for the examination of officers of the Field Artillery, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for board: Lieut. Col. Lucien G. Berry, Major Tiemann N. Horn and Capt. William H. Burt, 4th Field Art.; Capt. Mahlon Ashford, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Henry P. Carter, M.C. (Sept. 4, C. Div.)

Boards of officers hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet on Oct. 7, 1912, at the places designated, for the purpose of conducting examinations of such applicants for appointment as acting dental surgeons, U.S.A., as may be invited by the Surgeon General of the Army to appear before the boards:

West Point, N.Y., Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefer, M.C., 1st Lieut. S. Davis Boak and Alden Carpenter, dental surgeons. Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisher, M.C., 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Tignor and George I. Gunkel, dental surgeons.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Major Deane C. Howard, M.C., 1st Lieut. Hugh G. Voorhies and John A. McAlister, jr., dental surgeons.

Fort Logan, Colo., Major Jay Ralph Shook, M.C., 1st Lieut. Franklin F. Wing and Julien R. Bernheim, dental surgeons.

Fort McDowell, Cal., Major Charles C. McCulloch, jr., M.C., 1st Lieut. Frank H. Wolcott and William H. Chambers, dental surgeons. (Sept. 17, War D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof about Oct. 15, 1912, at Washington Barracks, D.C., for the examination of such persons as may be authorized to appear before it to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail for the board: Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C.; Major William D. Connor, C.E.; Chaplain John A. Ferry, C.A.C.; Capt. Louis C. Duncan, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Francis B. Wilby, C.E. (Sept. 17, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, jr., Q.M. Corps (quartermaster), Capt. James D. Tilford, Q.M.

Corps (quartermaster), and Capt. Louis C. Durcan, Med. Corps, is appointed to meet in Washington at call of the president of the board for the purpose of examining Mr. Harry N. Emmert, formerly of Co. 1, 40th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, and of the 39th Company, C.A.C., for appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery. (Sept. 18, War D.)

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

The following officers are detailed to enter the next class at the School of Musketry and will report to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Sept. 15 for duty accordingly: Capt. Harry O. Willard, 5th Cav.; Capt. George Steunberger, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Sherman A. White, 12th Inf.; Gouverneur V. Packer, 1st Inf.; Richard Wetherill, 6th Inf.; George S. Gillis, 12th Inf.; Guy Kent, 1st Cav.; R. John West, 16th Inf.; John G. Winter, 5th Cav.; Charles A. Meals, 25th Inf.; DeWitt C. T. Grubbs, 6th Inf., and Fred A. Cook, 2d Inf., and Eugene Robinson, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Verne R. Bell, 1st Cav.; Frederick R. Palmer, 20th Inf.; Charles P. Hall, 20th Inf.; Jesse A. Ladd, 1st Inf., and George M. Halloran, 2d Inf. (Sept. 5, W. Div.)

TEST RIDES.

The following officers will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and report to post commander Sept. 23, 1912, for the physical examination and to the senior line officer participating, on Sept. 24, mounted, for the test ride prescribed in G.O. 143, War D, 1910: Col. John Mills, C.E.; Lieut. Col. Odus C. Horney, Ord. Dept.; Major Clarence C. Williams, Ord. Dept. (Sept. 10, D. East.)

The following officers will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and report on Monday, Sept. 16, 1912, for the physical examination and to the senior line officer participating on Sept. 17, mounted, for the test ride prescribed: Col. John Mills, C.E.; George H. G. Gale, Cav.; Lieut. Col. Charles B. Wheeler, O.D.; William E. Draighill, C.E.; Thomas Cruse, D.Q.M.G.; Moses G. Zalinski, D.Q.M.G.; Thomas U. Raymond, M.C.; Henry D. Snyder, M.C.; Richmond M.C. Schofield, D.Q.M.G.; Majors Patrick H. McAndrew, M.C.; George M. Ekwurzel, M.C.; Clement C. Whitcomb, M.C.; Edward M. Shinkle, O.D.; William K. Jones, Paymr.; Theodore B. Hacker, Comsy. (Sept. 5, D. East.)

The following officers will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Monday, Sept. 16, 1912, for the physical examination and on Sept. 17, mounted, for the test ride prescribed in General Orders: Col. Orin B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept.; Major Gordon Heiner, C.A.C. (Sept. 10, E. Div.)

A board of medical officers to consist of 1st Lieut. Harry B. Etter and John M. Willis, M.C., will assemble at Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 18 to conduct the physical examination of field officers ordered before it relative to their undergoing their annual riding test. (Sept. 3, D. Lakes.)

The following officers will report to the president of the board of medical officers at Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 18, to undergo the physical examination, and, if found fit, will on Sept. 19 take the annual riding test: Col. Charles W. Taylor, Cav.; Col. Edward H. Plummer, 28th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Allen M. Smith, M.C.; Major Edward F. Geddings, M.C.; Major George H. Penrose, Q.M.D.; Major George B. Duncan, 9th Inf.; Major James R. Lindsay, 28th Inf.; Major Harry A. Smith, 28th Inf. (Sept. 3, D. Lakes.)

The following officers will report in person to the C.O., Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Sept. 18, 1912, for the purpose of undergoing the annual physical examination and riding test: Col. Robert N. Getty, 27th Inf.; Col. Noel S. Bishop, Cav.; Lieut. Col. Charles Wilcox, M.C.; Daniel L. Howell, 19th Inf.; Walter H. Chatfield, 27th Inf.; Majors William R. Dashiell, 27th Inf.; Charles C. Clark, 27th Inf.; George D. Rice, chaplain, 27th Inf., and Michael M. McNamee, 15th Cav. (Sept. 6, D. Lakes.)

The following will arrange for their annual physical examinations and riding tests, reporting to C.O. of Fort Sheridan, Ill., on dates agreed upon: Lieut. Col. George W. Burr, Major Samuel Hof, Major David M. King, O.D., Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Major Charles Keller, C.E., Rock Island, Ill.; Major Benjamin C. Morse, Inf., Urbana, Ill., and Major Charles H. Muir, Inf., Springfield, Ill. (Sept. 6, D. Lakes.)

The following officers will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and report Sept. 23, 1912, for the physical examination and test ride: Col. Harry L. Rogers, Q.M.C.; Col. John A. Hull, J.A.; Major William K. Jones, Q.M.C.; Major Theodore B. Hacker, Q.M.C. (Sept. 12, E. Div.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following officers are detailed for duty on the Progressive Military Mail of the United States, and will report Sept. 11, 1912, for temporary duty: Second Lieut. Thomas M. R. Herron, 28th Inf.; John H. Muncester, 4th Inf.; Emmett W. Smith, 27th Inf.; John F. Landis, 7th Inf.; William A. Beach, 23d Inf.; Joseph P. Aleshire, 6th Cav.; Emil F. Reinhardt, 26th Inf. (Sept. 7, C. Div.)

The following officers are relieved from station at Governors Island, N.Y., and will take station in New York city in connection with their duties at headquarters, Eastern Division: Col. William Stephenson, Med. Corps; Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Hunter, Inspector General. (Sept. 18, War D.)

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. Charles A. Dravo, Sig. Corps. At New York.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. W. S. Barriger, Sig. Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Wade H. Carpenter, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—Lieut. E. T. Weisel, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Meade, S.D.

GENERAL EDWARD O. G. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Greble, R.I.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. A. Hasbrouck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Hancock, N.J.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

C., commanding. Detachment of 120th		Co., U. S. A.			
Fort Hancock, N.J.					
ARMY TRANSPORTS.					
From San Francisco, Cal.:					
	Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	Lay
Transport.	S.F.	Honolulu	Guam	Manila	days
Thomas	Sept. 5	about	about	about	at Ma-
Logan	Oct. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	nilla. 13
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 1	14
	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13

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ington, D.C.We have prepared an index to Volume XLIX., which
was completed with the issue of Aug. 31, 1912, the
two thousand five hundred and fifty-eighth number of
the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The first number was
issued Aug. 29, 1863. This index, with title page, will
be sent without charge by mail, prepaid, to all applying
for it.Lieut. Col. W. S. Peirce, Ord. Dept., who has been
assigned to the Springfield Arsenal, leaves the War
Department with a splendid record. Some of the most
important work that has been done by the Department
in recent years was in charge of Colonel Peirce. The
finances of the Department have been to a great extent
reorganized by the Colonel while he was on duty at
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money which were tied up by being appropriated for
specific purposes have been released and used by the
Department. This work and other changes in the finances
and business methods of the Department which were
inaugurated by Colonel Peirce have been approved by
the Cleveland Board.Five candidates for the Navy Pay Corps qualified as
assistant paymasters at the recent examination. They
are H. G. Bowerfind, 10124 Westchester avenue, Cleve-
land, Ohio; H. E. Lambert, yeoman, first class, U.S.N.,
on duty at International Congress of Hygiene and
Demography, Washington, D.C.; Charles C. Copp, 608
Starr avenue, Burlington, Iowa; John J. Gaffney, 33
Smith street, Charleston, S.C., and Lawrence A. Odlin,
Lancaster, N.H. Mr. Bowerfind is a brother of Asst.
Paymr. Frederick C. Bowerfind, U.S.N.A board for the selection of officers to fill prospective
vacancies on the General Staff, which met at Washing-
ton on Sept. 20, consists of Major Gen. Leonard Wood,
Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Brig. Gen. William W.
Wotherspoon and Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans. Owing
to the reduction in the number of officers on the General
Staff it would be some time before there will be any
vacancies to which the officers selected will be assigned.It is not the policy of the War Department to take
into consideration the rank of an officer in detailing
him as instructor for Organized Militia. He is to be
selected on account of his special fitness for such duty,
without regard to his rank. Some of the most important
Militia details will be given to company officers.The first man to take advantage of the provisions
of the recent law, providing for the extension of enlist-
ments (approved Aug. 22), is Anthony Woida, jr.,
coxswain, who on Sept. 12 agreed to extend his enlist-
ment for one year from Sept. 13. Woida is serving on
board the U.S.S. Southery at the navy yard, Portsmouth,
N.H. He first enlisted Oct. 5, 1904, at Milwaukee, Wis.Led by his commander, Col. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.,
the 3d Cavalry recently took the test Russian ride in
nine minutes and six seconds. Twenty of the officers
came in together with the Colonel, who set a very stiff
pace.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1912.

RESULTS OF RECENT ARMY LEGISLATION.It has become apparent that promotion in the line
of the Army will be materially checked during the next
six or twelve months by the consolidation of the supply
departments. Already quite a number of officers who
are due for promotion have been set back in order to
start the process of absorbing those who will be relieved
from the supply department. Some of the officers whose
promotion will be delayed are medal of honor men with
exceptionally good service. Although the division has
not yet been arranged, it is probable that nine officers
will be absorbed by the Cavalry, eighteen by the In-
fantry, nine by the Coast Artillery and three by the Field
Artillery. Forty in all are to be absorbed.Of the officers in the Army on detached service about
seventy per cent. below the rank of major will be sent
back to their companies, according to the interpreta-
tion which the legal authorities have placed on the
provision governing detached service in the last Army
Appropriation bill. This will occasion a public expendi-
ture of about \$100,000 for transportation of officers
to their new stations, and an even larger expenditure
on the part of the officers themselves in going to their
new stations. This is due to the fact that the authorities
on military law have construed the expression "actually
present for duty with a troop, battery or company" as
defining service with troops as being actually in command
of an organization. All other service, according to this,
is detached service. Officers on the sick list, on regi-
mental staff, exclusively with machine-gun companies,
or on any other duty than with a company, are to be
classed as detached.The War Department was inclined to give the law a
wider and more liberal construction. It was contended
that an officer on the regimental staff was really "present
for duty" with a company, as he might be assigned
to command one at any time. But this contention has
not been sustained by the legal authorities. Attention
is called to the fact that the expression "present for
duty" is the language of the morning report of a com-
pany. During the consideration of the provision it was
suggested to the Congressional committee that "regiment"
should be substituted for "company," but this amend-
ment was rejected and the bill was passed in its present
form. It is contended that Congress, after a careful
consideration of this and a number of other changes,
has deliberately specified that all officers below the rank
of major who are not actually on duty with a company
organization must be considered as detached. This view
is sustained by the fact that further down in the law it
is provided that "such officers shall not be detached or
permitted to remain detached from such troop, battery,
or company, for duty of any kind." The words "for
duty of any kind," it is argued, is a provision so broad
that it covers regimental staff officers or officers on any
duty, even if they are attached to troops. A captain
who is in command of a company and also of a machine-
gun detachment would not be detached; but if he were
serving with a machine-gun company or detachment
he would be on detached duty. Legally there is no such
thing as a machine-gun company.The law would not result in such hardship to the
Army or occasion such a large expense if it were not
retroactive in effect. Until its passage officers on duty
with troops as regimental staff officers were not regarded
as detached. Neither were they classed as detached
when they were on sick leave or serving on courts-
martial. But all such duty is now regarded as detached
duty, and officers who did not expect to return to their
companies for a year or two must be on duty with them
by Dec. 15 to comply with the law. If they are not
there all pay and allowances will be forfeited by any
superior who is responsible for the failure to comply
with the law. Naturally the War Department does not
intend to take any chances in its enforcement of the law.
Owing to the passage of a joint resolution postponing
the time for the law to go into effect until Dec. 15
it was thought by some that it would not be necessary
to issue orders for the changes before that date. But
legal authorities have taken the position that the officer
must be on duty with his company by Dec. 15.
Numerous decisions by the higher courts supporting
this view are quoted. As a consequence the War De-
partment will shortly issue orders for a general shifting
of stations.In arranging for these changes the War Department
will make the transfers with as little inconvenience to
the officers as possible. It will be necessary to reduce
the travel of the officers to a minimum, as the law will
create a deficit in the appropriation for transportation
of the Army. In providing for a change of station it
is necessary to look up the record of virtually every
officer below the rank of major for the past six years.
The time that he has served away from his company,
even if he has been with troops, the time that he has

been on the sick list or on any regimental staff duty must be taken into consideration. In selecting officers to relieve those now on detached service the same process must be gone through to determine those available for such duty. It is thought that most of the officers below the rank of major on duty or under orders for Service Schools must be sent back to companies. The War Department's plans for these schools will be completely broken up, and it will be a year or two before the schools can be put on a systematic basis.

In construing the provision of the Army Appropriation bill providing for enlisted men in the Quartermaster Corps the Judge Advocate General has ruled that civilian employees and employees of the classified service may be replaced by enlisted men. In his opinion the change can be made as vacancies occur. The law, if it is maintained, gives the Secretary of War authority to formulate regulations designating how these changes are to be made. The ruling permits the Quartermaster General to proceed with the organization of the enlisted force in the new Quartermaster Corps along lines described in the last issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The New York Times has discovered (where is not stated) that there is more than a suspicion in many quarters (whether port or starboard quarter we are not told) that the real object of the riding tests prescribed for the officers of the Army is not to keep the officers in good physical condition, but to force out a certain number by breaking down their strength by overstrain and thus paving the way for promotions by which younger men can be raised to positions of high rank. This is a very roundabout way of condemning these tests, and, if the critics of them have no better objection to raise than that they are "engineered" for the purpose of forcing out officers who but for the strain of the tests would be able to perform their military duties for years to come, their protests, whether secret or open, are likely to have but little effect. Whatever strains come to officers who are subjected to these tests, it is not to be supposed that they are imposed by the cunning of those in authority in the War Department who use the physical limitations of middle-aged men as a sort of "plucking board" for elimination in the interest of younger officers. Ulterior motives are always easily smelled out in any act of high officials by those who have olfactories sufficiently sensitive for that purpose, but there is little reason for believing that these tests were ordered for any other purpose than to ascertain the physical condition of officers who may have been given to a sedentary mode of living and have avoided even that modicum of exercise which is deemed indispensable to the maintenance of a proper degree of health. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of these tests, as to which we have had something to say, there is no evidence that the overstraining of some officers in these tests has been the result of a prearranged scheme of diabolism to cause the premature breakdown of worthy officers.

In addition to having six of the naval reserve ships of the Atlantic in the line of the grand review at New York city in October, the Navy Department will enlist the naval reserves of the Great Lakes in the Navy for ten days. About six hundred officers and men will be brought down from the Great Lakes and put on board of ships in the Reserve Fleet. After their return to their homes they will be discharged. In the Great Lakes reserves there will be twenty-two officers and one hundred and fifty men, who will leave Chicago on the morning of Oct. 11; four officers and sixty men from Detroit, leaving Oct. 11; two officers and fifty men of the 2d Battalion of Michigan Reserves, who will leave Hancock on the morning of Oct. 10; six officers and forty enlisted men from Minnesota Reserves will leave Duluth on the morning of the 10th; eight officers and sixty men of the 1st Battalion of Ohio Reserves, leaving Toledo on the morning of the 11th; five officers and fifty men of the 2d Ohio Battalion, leaving Cleveland on the morning of Oct. 11; five officers and thirty-five men of the Wisconsin Reserves, leaving Ashland on the morning of the 10th. All of the Great Lakes reserves will go direct to New York, where they will be placed upon the vessels to which they are assigned. It is planned to give the reserves as much practical work on the ships as possible. From advices received at the Navy Department the reserves are very enthusiastic over the prospect of having even so short a term of service in the Regular Navy. Despite the fact that the Great Lakes reserves have only recently completed their summer cruise, as many of them as the Navy Department will be able to take care of have volunteered to drop their business and come to the grand review.

The correspondent of the London Times whose criticisms of our fortifications at Panama are noted elsewhere omits, among other things, to note the fact that the plans for the defense of the canal call for the maintenance at all times in the Zone of a strong mobile force. Moreover, the Canal Zone possesses a decided military advantage over any of our insular possessions, in that access from the United States can be had by either one of two oceans, and, therefore, the fact that an enemy may have control in one ocean will not preclude the despatch to the Zone of reinforcements from the United States. On the completion of the fortifications now in process of construction both the island of Taboga and the anchorage area to the south of that island will be covered by the fire of armament

more powerful and effective than that installed at any other locality in the world. This armament, which will include 16-inch and 14-inch guns and 12-inch mortars, will not only preclude the occupation of that anchorage area by a hostile fleet, but will also prevent the effective utilization by an enemy of Taboga Island as a site for the heavy batteries required, during the installation of which an enemy would be wholly exposed to the fire of our defenses without means to reply. Instead of mounting coast fortifications on Taboga we should have there a mobile force, which, behind field works and supported by the fire of our armament on Naos and its adjacent islands, could readily prevent landings by an enemy. The relative functions of the land and naval forces in the defense of the canal will be the same as in the defense of any other of our oversea possessions, where the fortifications serve as an adjunct to the fleet. The fleet can be used to advantage only when operating on the offensive, and it will be free to operate in this manner, and to go where it can do the most good, only when our vital interests are not dependent for protection upon it alone. To relegate the fleet to the rôle of passive defense and tie it down to one locality, as the Canal Zone, would not only be the most expensive possible form of protection for the canal, but would be to concede to the enemy the command of the sea and to permit him to operate unhampered and without danger of interference by our fleet against all other portions of the coast line. It is in recognition of these principles that the United States, as well as all other Powers, has provided fortifications and armed forces for the protection of its important seacoast cities, dockyards and naval bases.

Despatches received at Washington, D.C., Sept. 19, from Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., commanding the American forces at Nicaragua, indicate that a clash between American marines and Nicaraguan rebels is imminent. Marines are approaching Granada, the rebel stronghold, from the capital, Managua, and Gen. Luis Mena has threatened to attack them when they come within range of his guns. Rear Admiral Southerland, with Major McKelvey and two companies of marines and a detachment of bluejackets, on Sept. 19 joined the battalion of marines under Major Butler that was fired upon and halted by rebels in Masaya Sept. 15 while attempting to carry a train over the National Railway from Managua to Granada to relieve the famine threatened French school for girls at the latter place. Admiral Southerland is expected to use whatever force may be necessary to open up the railway and reach Granada. There are said to be a number of American girls in the French institution. When last heard from, Major Butler, after retiring before the rebel fire, had warned General Zeledon, the insurrectionist leader, that his object was to open the railroad peaceably, but he would advance with his marines if another attempt were made to stop the train. A conference had been arranged for, and it is supposed that Major Butler decided to await the arrival of reinforcements. Now that Admiral Southerland is on the scene with additional men an immediate advance is looked for. The U.S.S. Cleveland landed 169 bluejackets at Corinto Sept. 17. There are now 2,346 American marines and bluejackets distributed between Corinto and Granada.

Following the recent passage of the German army law, a comparison of military conditions in France and Germany was made in the *France Militaire*, which said that the French cavalry, as well as the artillery, were dying of the law of two years' service. It is estimated that the French soldier costs his country 1,160 francs per annum, while the cost of the German soldier is 1,250 francs, the additional sum giving better training organization, and generally better equipment. General Delacroix, in the *Matin*, said he saw the real increase of German strength not so much in increased numbers as in better preparation for the offensive and the development of the offensive spirit. General Bonnal thought the French reply should be an increase in the spirit of patriotism, a better utilization of the black troops, and the provision of two or even three reserve brigades to each army corps instead of one only. General Percin questioned the absolute value of superior numbers. Admitting that additional force gives additional strength, he insisted that there was a limit to such an advance, and that beyond a certain undetermined point increase in the number of men was a weakness rather than a new element of strength. General Bazaine-Hayter, writing in the *Matin*, said the French soldier maneuvered, but did not understand the work of war. Moreover, during his two years' service he fired fewer rounds than the Swiss militiaman, and he fired on the short ranges of fifty years ago with a rifle that was no longer new.

Reports from Army officers on the Mexican border and consuls received in Washington Sept. 18 indicate the expected collapse of the Orozco rebellion. The various rebel leaders operating in the north of Mexico are so irresolute and indeterminate of purpose as to satisfy the officials that no longer are the various generals acting under any common leadership. It is in reality an era of brigandage, with each band for itself. It is noted that nowhere do the rebels feel disposed to meet the government forces in action except where they can attack some small town or mining camp garrisoned by a force very much smaller than their own. It is expected that this sort of warfare may be kept up for several weeks or even months in view of the superior mobility

of the well mounted rebels, who are living on the country. The Army has solved the problem of the disposition of the rebel officers captured by Captain Mitchell at Presidio, Texas, by turning them over to the United States civil authorities.

Vice Admiral Sir Percy Scott continues his activities in endeavoring to improve the gunnery efficiency of the British navy. Improved apparatus has been placed on board the new battleship *Thunderer*, and trials are now taking place under the observation of a committee of naval gunnery experts. The object of the new system is to rapidly concentrate the fire of all the available guns of large caliber on the broadsides, and then deliver a rapid succession of crushing blows on the hull and fittings, the armor and turrets of the enemy. Salvoes and broadsides, when the latter are possible, are used for this purpose, but the gunfire is so arranged that the smoke from one gun shall interfere as little as possible with the fire of its neighbor, and this, says the *United Service Gazette*, "is not an easy matter, but one which requires to be arranged by careful thought and on scientific principles, and this is the first time a solution has been found for the handicap that smoke and blast invariably impose. A ship in action is likely to have the wind from all directions by the varying of the ship's course when maneuvering for the best position, and this causes smoke obstacles, which if not scientifically overcome places half the armament out of action for quite half the time. The Scott system is intended to remove this handicap as much as possible."

The Judge Advocate General, in deciding that Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy is to succeed to the vacancy created by the promotion of Major Beecher B. Ray, formerly of the Pay Department, to lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps, has laid down a general principle governing promotions in the new corps, resulting in the creation of a single line of permanent officers for promotion. As there are no captains in the former Pay Department due for promotion, he concludes that Captain Pomroy should be selected. The same rule applies to the retirement of Major Daniel W. Arnold, Q.M.D. In this connection it was decided that Captain Pomroy's promotion will not be effective from Feb. 16, when Major Ray's promotion was due, but from Aug. 24, when the Army Appropriation bill was approved. The Judge Advocate General holds that Captain Pomroy cannot be promoted "subject to examination" under Section 32, Act of Feb. 2, 1901, which applies only when the exigencies of the Service require officers to remain away from the place where an examination board could convene. In other words, until Major Ray was actually promoted there was no vacancy in the rank of major.

Plans for the 31,000-ton battleship *Pennsylvania*, now in course of preparation by the U.S. Navy Department, contemplate a vessel of the following dimensions: Length, 600 feet; breadth, 97 feet; draught, about 28 feet 6 inches. The main battery will have twelve 14-inch guns. Four submerged torpedo tubes will be supported by a torpedo defense battery of twenty-two 5-inch guns. Her speed it is intended shall reach twenty-three knots. The vessel will be heavily armored and will have oil burning boilers of the water tube type. Several types of machinery are under consideration. The hull and machinery will cost \$7,425,000. The total cost of the vessel is estimated at \$14,173,000.

Steps are now being taken for the introduction into the Navy of the new system of physical exercises which has been developed at Annapolis. Under the direction of Surg. J. A. Murphy, U.S.N., a new scheme has been devised which it is thought will do much to improve the physical condition of the Navy personnel. It partakes largely of the Swedish system, but with radical differences. It is not a violent exercise, but a scientific one which develops many unused muscles, not a single muscle escaping attention. It is proposed to introduce it into the Navy gradually through the training stations, Surgeon Murphy beginning the work at Narragansett, to which point he has been detailed.

A correspondent calls attention to an interesting phase of the new law anent detached service. There are many officers who in the past six years have not had two years' service with a troop, battery or company. On Dec. 15 these officers must go to a company, etc. Suppose such an officer is sick from any cause. The pay of whoever is responsible will be stopped. Who is responsible—the officer himself, the doctor or the post commander? Our correspondent says: "There are other features of the law that are remarkable, but the above is a perfectly plain case."

The Manual for Infantry Equipment, which, as we announced on April 6, 1912, is in preparation by the War Department, is now being reviewed at the War College. A number of recommendations have been made in the report on the experiments with the Provisional Regiment, and will be taken under consideration before the new manual will be approved.

The officers who compose the board which is considering changes in the Marine Corps uniform are: Col. James E. Mahoney, Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, Lieut. Col. Eli K. Cole and Major Dion Williams.

OUR POLICY IN NICARAGUA.

The present difficulty in Nicaragua originated in a controversy as to the legality of the so-called election of Gen. Luis Mena as President to succeed Adolfo Diaz, whose term expires Jan. 1, 1913. Mena, as Secretary of War, and assisted by brothers in control of the police and barracks, was in a position to assert his claims and precipitate open revolt against Diaz. When Minister Weitzel demanded protection for American property which was being seized the government replied that owing to the disturbed state of the country it was not able to accord protection to American property, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs added: "In consequence my government desires that the Government of the United States guarantee with its forces security for the property of American citizens in Nicaragua, and that it extend its protection to all the inhabitants of the republic." Minister Weitzel thereupon communicated with Commander Terhune, of the Annapolis, requesting that he take the necessary steps to protect American life and property, which resulted in the sending of ninety men and five officers from the Annapolis to Managua to act as a legation guard and to protect American life and property there. These forces reached the legation on Aug. 4. Minister Weitzel telegraphed that it was the opinion of Americans and other foreigners, as well as his own, that the arrival of these forces was the only move that could have prevented complete anarchy and the spread of disorder throughout Central America.

The action of our naval and marine forces recorded here followed, and was necessitated by the lawless disregard of the rights of American citizens and other foreigners by the Mena revolutionists. The ferocity displayed by the followers of Mena during all stages of the present revolution—a horrible example of which was the brutal massacre of nearly 500 government soldiers who surrendered at Leon, and particularly the murder of two American citizens who had been wounded and who had sought refuge in a hospital—coupled with the intense anti-American sentiment of all the Zelayistas, who are once more seeking to gain the upper hand in Nicaragua, made the presence of American forces imperatively necessary; and, resolved adequately to protect American life and interests in this trying situation, the President issued orders for the sending of additional force, and the armored cruiser Colorado and the cruiser Cleveland were ordered to proceed to Corinto.

In the note issued on Sept. 17 by the State Department on our policy in Nicaragua it will be seen that the United States takes issue with General Mena, the rebel leader, not because it favors this or that party in the internal politics of the republic, but because it holds that Mena has violated pledges to the American Minister, and hence to the Government of the United States. If Mena were in the position of a new revolutionist who had for the first time unfurled the banner of revolt the case would be entirely different, but this note makes clear the distinction between such a case and the present. Herein Mena is put in the position of a violator of his pledges with whom this country must deal as with one who has acted dishonorably toward the United States. This is not a matter of the relation of Mena to the politics of Nicaragua, but of the relation of Mena's methods toward the methods of ordinary revolution. As the note shows the conduct of the revolutionists has been that practically of anarchists, respecting no rights of foreigners or of citizens. The note says that a group of 125 American planters have demanded protection, as have some two dozen American firms doing business in Nicaragua. "Under the Washington convention the United States has a moral mandate to exert its influence for the preservation of the general peace of Central America, which is seriously menaced by the present rising, and to this end in the strict enforcement of the Washington conventions and loyal support of their aims and purposes all the Central American republics will find means of valuable co-operation. These are among the important moral, political and material interests to be protected."

As to Mena the note says: "The revolt of General Mena, in flagrant violation of his solemn promises to his own government and to the American Minister, and of the Dawson agreement by which he was solemnly bound, and his attempt to overturn the government of his country for purely selfish purposes and without even the pretense of contending for a principle, make the political rebellion in origin the most inexcusable in the annals of Central America. The nature and methods of the political disturbances, indeed, place them in the category of anarchy rather than ordinary revolution."

"The reported character of those who promptly joined Mena, together with his uncivilized and savage action in breaking armistices, maltreating messengers, violating his word of honor, torturing peaceable citizens to exact contributions and, above all, in the ruthless bombardment of Managua with the deliberate destruction of innocent life and property and the killing of women and children and the sick in hospitals, and the cruel and barbarous slaughter of hundreds reported at Leon, give to the Mena revolt the attributes of the abhorrent and intolerable Zelaya regime."

This note is the first official and complete statement of our policy in Nicaragua. It took the form of the text of a note presented to the Nicaraguan government by U.S. Minister Weitzel at Managua, on telegraphic instructions from Huntington Wilson, Acting Secretary of State. The note was also placed in the hands of the rebel leaders in the recent Nicaraguan revolt, for their information, and was given out for publication in every newspaper of the republic. It was also telegraphed to every U.S. Legation in Central America and was thus communicated to the governments and the people of the entire region, so as to prevent misrepresentation.

The purpose of the United States in Nicaragua, the note asserts, is to guard the American Legation, keep open communications in the republic and to protect American life and property from injury and destruction.

Of even greater significance, however, are the declarations that the United States will not countenance a restoration of the "corrupt and barbarous" order of things which prevailed under the tyrannical rule of the former dictator—President Zelaya.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Auditor docked Major Boyd Taylor, disbursing officer of the Organized Militia, D.C., fourteen days' pay because he thought he took too much time (twenty days) in paying troops. The Comptroller overrules the Auditor on the ground that it is not the province of an accounting officer to determine the time required for the performance of the duties of an administrative officer. The action on the part of the Auditor shows the length to which some Treasury officials are prepared to go in asserting their prerogatives. The Army has suffered

from this in the past and have not been able to secure their rights even where the Supreme Court has overruled the Treasury Department.

The Comptroller decides that petty officers of the Navy are to be allowed additional pay for instructing recruits at naval stations only, not on vessels of the Reserve Fleet or elsewhere.

The Comptroller decided that Col. F. B. Jones, 15th Inf., was authorized to expend \$4.15 in buying stationery from a local dealer, even though the law, in the opinion of the Auditor, required their purchase under the contract of the P.M. General.

DROWNING ACCIDENT AT LAKE BLUFF, ILL.

Capt. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., the commandant, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., reports that Sunday afternoon, Sept. 15, 1912, the sailing launch with a party of twenty-four apprentice seamen in charge of Chief Gunner's Mate William E. Negus swamped in the vicinity of the station. The following men were drowned and their bodies have been recovered:

Roy C. Harlan, apprentice seaman, enlisted Aug. 6, 1912, from Bloomington, Ind., where his father, Oscar V. Harlan, lives.

John A. Patton, apprentice seaman, enlisted Aug. 1, 1912, from Canton, Ohio, where his brother, William O. Patton, lives.

John Wallace, apprentice seaman, enlisted Aug. 3, 1912, from Turner, Ind., where his father, William L. Wallace, lives.

William E. Antrobos, apprentice seaman, enlisted Aug. 5, 1912, from Indianapolis, Ind., where his mother, Katherine Antrobos, lives.

Walter L. Southworth, apprentice seaman, enlisted May 1, 1912, from Pittsburgh, Pa., where his father, C. D. Southworth, lives.

James L. Lindsey, apprentice seaman, enlisted April 29, 1912, from St. Louis, Mo. His father, William Lindsey, lives at Jacksonville, Ill.

Fred F. Winkler, apprentice seaman, enlisted July 25, 1912, from Chicago, Ill., where his father, William Winkler, lives at 4955 Bishop street.

Walter E. Negus, chief gunner's mate, enlisted Sept. 4, 1909, from Attleboro, Mass., where his brother, Fred B. Negus, lives at 7 Gustin avenue. Negus has been in the Navy about eleven years.

The following three men are missing, but their bodies have not yet been recovered:

Lyman R. Field, apprentice seaman, enlisted May 14, 1912, from Sorento, Ill., where his father, B. L. Field, lives.

James W. Bauld, apprentice seaman, enlisted July 29, 1912, from Beardstown, Ill., where his mother, Emma Lampson, lives.

Walter Woodward, apprentice seaman, enlisted Aug. 9, 1912, from Warsaw, Ind., where his father, G. W. Woodward, lives.

The beach is being patrolled by men from the naval station and from Fort Sheridan.

In an official report Captain Fullam says: "Negus, chief gunner's mate, by request of twenty-four seamen apprentices, took the sailing launch for a sail in the lake. He did not obtain permission from the officer of the day. The boat was discovered by the commandant under sail attempting to beat to windward to make the harbor entrance. The boat was not in distress, but the commandant saw that she could not reach the harbor under sail, and he ordered the executive officer to go in a motor boat to assist. In the meantime Negus went before the wind and attempted to land under the lee of the pier at Lake Bluff. When near the beach, finding he was in shoal water, he anchored the boat, thinking he could get all the men ashore safely, but he anchored on a sand bar with deep water between it and the beach. It was this deep water which caused the loss of life. Negus saved two men and apparently lost his life in attempting to go back to the boat to get others. He supposed the water would shoal regularly between boat and beach. The executive officer, seeing the boat disappear behind the pier, and it being useless to go further, returned with difficulty, the motor boat being nearly swamped. Every possible effort was made to assist. The accident took place in a very few minutes and was a great surprise to those who saw it, as the boat was perfectly safe until she dropped her anchor."

It appears that Negus approached the beach and, finding that the sea was too heavy to land alongside the pier, took soundings with his boat hook, and as soon as he got bottom he dropped anchor, thinking that the boat would tail in toward the beach on which he had anchored and that the water would shoal gradually in such a manner that the men could all reach the beach from the boat in safety. A swift current ran along this bar parallel with the beach, so that the boat tailed in the direction of the current and nearly broadside to the surf. When the men jumped overboard, instead of finding the water growing shallower they suddenly found themselves in a deep hole, with a fierce surf and a swift current, which carried them a long way down the beach before any of them could get on shore. The people of Lake Bluff and others who were visiting the training station at the time rendered every assistance in their power, but only fourteen of the twenty-five men were saved. A board of inquest was convened, and the verdict was that the men were drowned as the result of an accident which occurred in the line of naval routine. The boat was under easy sail with a jib and reefed mainsail, and could have remained at sea without danger. The trouble was that it could not beat to windward, and for this reason Negus attempted to make a harbor. Three of the men were not recovered on Tuesday following the accident, although the beach was patrolled constantly for miles by men from the training station and by a Cavalry patrol sent by Colonel Getty, the commanding officer at Fort Sheridan.

The accident cast a gloom over the training station and the surrounding country.

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

Attention is invited to G.O. No. 26, W.D., c.s., which prescribes in detail the necessary measures to be taken to insure proper fitting of shoes for field service. In order to insure proper measurements the foot measure and tape furnished upon requisition by the Quartermaster's Department should be issued to all organizations to whom marching shoes are supplied. It is believed that a careful observance of the provisions of this order will obviate to a degree any difficulty encountered in obtaining and fitting shoes suitable for field service.

With a view to minimizing the deterioration due to field service of small arms and equipment for organizations participating in field exercises it is the desire of the War Department that steps be taken to insure the cleaning of small arms actually used in field exercises.

Reports from inspectors indicate that frequently small arms are stored without being properly cleaned or oiled and suffer damage thereby.

Decision of the Secretary of War, dated Aug. 9, 1912: When an incorrect command is given at drill, unless the command is meaningless, the will of the commander will be executed if it is physically possible to do so. The premeditated use of incorrect commands is prohibited.

ARMAMENT OF THE CAVALRY.

In our issue of July 20, 1912, page 1464, we published a communication from a correspondent referred to as an "indignant officer of Cavalry," who is opposed to the bayonet and who quoted someone as saying that "the greatest accomplishment of the American Cavalry has been in scouting on foot." In an article on the new Cavalry equipment in the September number of the Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Association Capt. Edward Davis, 13th Cav., says: "The board made no such statement. The gentleman was long on indignation and short on information." The correspondent referred to did not say that the statement Captain Davis corrects had been made by the Cavalry Board, though it is perhaps a fair inference that it was the board he had in mind. Captain Davis says for himself:

"The convening order excepted the rifle and pistol from the board's consideration, hence no action was taken with regard to the design or style of these weapons. Upon the board's being asked to express its opinion as to the desirability of discarding the pistol, the majority of the members expressed themselves as being decidedly in favor of retaining that weapon."

"The design of the new saber has already been discussed. As to the question of retaining or discarding the saber, the board assumed the ground that this weapon is the arm 'par excellence' when large bodies of cavalry meet large bodies of cavalry in shock action. While many assert that such encounters will be rare it is foolish to say that they never will occur again. We must, therefore, be equipped properly for the inevitable fight of cavalry against cavalry."

"The recommendation of a bayonet for cavalry arouses stout opposition in some quarters and cordial approval in others. A considerable proportion of the opposition is undoubtedly due to the fact that the proposal came several years before people were prepared for it, and at a time when an enthusiasm for mobility, pure and simple, had attained a most commendable momentum. This interest and pride in a maximum mobility is one of the best things that has ever happened to our Cavalry, and it will be found that those who advocate the bayonet are among the most sincere and persistent champions of the renewed interest in the horse. The two ideas are deemed consistent, not antagonistic. Despite theory, the experience of the Russo-Japanese war proved that artillery and rifle fire alone will often fail to drive troops from trenches. Only the bayonet will oust them. Our Cavalry, by its mobility, in the future as in the past, will find prizes within its grasp, but possession can no longer be obtained by fire alone. The bayonet will be necessary."

AVIATION NOTES.

Georges Legagneux, a French monoplane pilot, established a new world's record for altitude at the Villacoublay aerodrome on Sept. 17, his machine attaining a height of 5,720 meters (18,681 feet), or more than three and one-half miles above the earth. The previous holder of the world's altitude record was Rowland Garros, who on Sept. 6 ascended in a monoplane to a height of 16,240 feet. The full height of 5,720 meters was attained in forty-five minutes. It took the aviator just ten minutes to descend. The aviator carried a tube of oxygen, which he was obliged to use on reaching an altitude of 15,748 feet. These altitude achievements place the monoplane incontestably beyond the biplanes as height-reachers, while in speed the single-plane machine holds all the world's records, as it does for endurance flights, establishing the fact pretty clearly that the monoplane so far is the superior type of aerial craft.

Aerial reconnaissances to the number of twenty-seven, each averaging seventy miles, were made on Sept. 18 in connection with the British war maneuvers. The secrets of both armies were laid bare, every position was unmasked and every ruse defeated.

The new British warships which are to be protected against air craft will be equipped with a new type of guns firing a 31-pound shell. These guns can be used against air craft and against torpedoboats. They can be elevated nearly eighty degrees and will have an effective height range of 9,000 yards and a horizontal range of 13,000 yards.

There seems to be a difference of opinion in aviation circles as to the use of the word to indicate an aeroplane that rises from the water. Lieut. B. D. Foulis in the New York Herald of Sept. 8 spoke of them as "hydroplanes," while in the Bulletin of the Aero Club of America they are referred to as "hydroaeroplanes." A fast motor boat that has lately been developed is called a "hydroplane," hence unless some particular name is selected for the water aeroplane there is likely to be confusion. The name for the land-water-air machine is causing some discussion in Europe. The name "hydro-aeroplane" is deemed too cumbersome, and substitutes have been suggested such as "amphiplane" and "naviplane," while the most favored term is the plain "hydro," but this does not suggest the idea of flying, and besides is one of the regular prefixes.

Those who have studied the condition of the market for aeroplanes say that the flying machine is of more practical value to-day than was the automobile after many years of use, but this comparison is not good, for the reason that there were other very handy methods of getting around the earth without using the auto. Thus far the principal markets for air craft have been the governments adopting these machines for war equipment. The demand from rich sportsmen is just beginning, but is growing rapidly. It would have been far greater, it is believed, if it had not been for the long roll of casualties due in so many cases to foolishness or incapacity. The hippodroming side of aviation reached its climax last year, and is now on its decline. There are twelve big aeroplane manufacturing companies in this country. They turned out 174 of the 750 produced last year in the United States. The rest of the 750 were built by individuals with a few hundred dollars capital. This year seven French companies expect to turn out 2,000 machines. In Germany there are twenty-seven firms making aeroplanes exclusively, and twenty-four more who make them in addition to other products.

It is estimated that there are about 3,000 skilled airmen in all countries to-day. Nearly half this number are licensed aviators who have passed rigid examinations. These licensed pilots are thus distributed by countries: France, 700; England, 225; Germany, 150; Russia, 110; Italy, 90; Belgium, 60; United States, 120.

In his comparison of the work of to-day with that of the pioneer aviators, Ovington in the Scientific American makes it plain that the secret of the success of flying to-day lies in the motor. The greater daring of the fliers of to-day is only apparent, for having more powerful motors they can take risks that seem greater than those taken by the first aviators.

In a collision in mid-air at the aviation meet at Chicago on Sept. 14 Howard W. Gill was killed and George Mestach, of France, was seriously injured. Gill was in a biplane, Mestach in a monoplane. At a height of seventy-five feet while racing the machines came together. On Oct. 19, 1911, Gill established an American aviation endurance record by remaining in the air four hours and sixteen minutes.

BRITISH BID LOWEST.

A Washington despatch of Sept. 19 to the New York Times says:

A British company has underbid, to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, every foundry in the United States for heavy projectiles for use in the big guns in the Navy. This fact became known when bids were opened for \$2,000,000 worth of shells of varying caliber. As soon as it was ascertained that the British bidders were far below every American competitor the representatives of six of the large steel works in the United States had an indignation meeting at the New Willard Hotel to-day.

They declared emphatically that if the Navy Department awarded the contracts to the British company they would never again submit a single offer for the American projectiles. This statement was promptly communicated to the Navy Department, and it was interpreted as meaning that the American foundries would no longer keep up their equipment for making projectiles, and that in case of war this Government would face a famine in cannon balls.

Later in the day it was made known that, in spite of the great discrepancy in bids, the awards would be distributed, as far as possible, among the American competitors. It was explained that under the protective system it is impossible for American steel works to produce high-grade projectiles at anything like the low cost abroad, and that even with the high bids submitted they expected no profit. American steel men are like the ship builders, who bid for naval contracts merely, it was said, to clear expenses and keep their plants in trim, so that in time of war they could fill the government orders.

It was this consideration that determined the Navy Department to give the pending award to American concerns. The general policy is that where the foreign article is superior to the American the contract goes abroad, but if the difference is entirely one of price it will stay in America. The tariff comes in only incidentally in having fixed the American wage scale, because these projectiles, if imported by the Government, would be practically free of duty.

The Navy Department asked for bids on 2,000 14-inch armor piercing shells. The Hatfield Steel Foundry, of Sheffield, England, bid \$790,000 for the whole number, or \$395 a shell. The closest approach to this in the United States was the bid of the Washington Steel and Ordnance Company, of Washington, D.C., which bid \$490 a shell. The Crucible Steel Company of America and the Bethlehem Steel Company each bid \$500 a shell. The Midvale Steel Company bid \$526.

The bids for 3,500 12-inch shells showed the same margin in favor of the British company, which bid \$187 a shell. The Midvale Steel Company bid \$272, the Crucible Steel Company of America \$274.75, the Washington Steel and Ordnance Company \$277, while the Bethlehem Steel Company, which alone of the American concerns bid for the whole order, asked \$279.40.

OPINIONS OF A BRITISH FIRE-EATER.

The London Daily Mail publishes the following with the heading, "That Is Right." It should be read in connection with the article by the Japanese Count Itagaki appearing on page 38 of our paper of Sept. 14: TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY MAIL:

SIR: In your issue of Monday you publish an article by Mr. Norman Angell, and however much we may agree with his views on the international outlook, it is hard to follow his strategical conclusions.

He places clearly before his readers the insults which foreign nations, and especially Great Britain, have suffered from the American Republic within the last ten years, but he seems to think that it is better to take it all lying down. He compares a war with the United States to the Boer war, where a thinly populated country was defended against marching troops by mounted men. Does he imagine for a moment that any European army would attempt to march on Chicago? Surely not. We have never yet had the time to give our undivided attention to American wars. Toward the end of the war of the American Revolution we were fighting France, Spain, Portugal and Holland—in fact, all the maritime nations at once—and it was the deprivation of our command of the sea by them which ultimately secured American independence.

During the war of 1812 we were engaged in the mighty struggle against Napoleon, and our American war was merely a side-show. Since that time the American Republic has only waged war against third rate Powers, such as Spain and Mexico. The American coast, both east and west, is inadequately protected, both by men and guns, and the Regular Army in the United States is less than fifty thousand strong. The population of the eastern coast are absolutely untrained to war, and are about as unlike the Boers as are our untrained Cockneys. It is true that the Americans could raid Canada, but what are the riches of Montreal, Toronto or Winnipeg, compared to the flesh-pots of Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore?

The Germans would be quite willing to let our fleet go, provided we gave them a free hand in South America, which would forever destroy the Monroe Doctrine. Our allies in Asia have never ceased to protest against the annexation of the Sandwich Islands.

Some of our people say that a war between England and the United States is unthinkable, but the Americans have shown us over and over again that they are not of that opinion. The American Senate have compared our feeble protest in this matter to the vigorous action of Germany and Japan under similar circumstances, and

have not thanked us for better friendship, but taken advantage of it.

J. ELTON PROWER, Lieut. Col.

Brussels.

SELECTION IN TIME OF PEACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"Cavalryman's" letter in your issue of Sept. 7 struck the right note in the matter of promotion by selection in time of peace. An officer's efficiency, or rather effectiveness, for war can be justly and accurately determined only by observation of his deportment in war. By the same token, since promotion by seniority is right and just up to the grade of general officer, it is right and just for all grades beyond. On the other hand, disqualifying inefficiency cannot be concealed long, even in time of peace. If it can be our system needs tightening up. In time of war let there be promotion to the grade of general officer, or to any grade for that matter, in order that tested and tried ability of unusual quality may be used to meet the need of the nation.

COAST ARTILLERYMAN.

REVIEW OF ATLANTIC FLEET.

The mobilization of the Atlantic Fleet for the grand review at New York city will really begin Oct. 6. On that date it is expected that some of the battleships now in the yards will arrive at New York. At this time it is not known just what ships will be able to reach New York by the 6th, but all commanding officers are under instructions to go there as soon as the repairs on the ships are completed or they have finished the cruise on which they are now engaged. From reports received at the Navy Department it is believed that fourteen battleships will be in New York by Oct. 6. No special exercises are planned for the ships that reach there before the review. It will be an ordinary visit to a port, but it is planned to anchor the ships in the North River so as to give the people an opportunity to visit them. On Oct. 10 the auxiliaries and Reserve Fleet will arrive at New York. By the 11th the destroyers and all of the ships on detached service will arrive.

Tentative plans for the entertainment of officers and men of the fleet have been decided upon as follows: As some sixteen battleships are expected to arrive at New York city Oct. 6, under command of Rear Admiral Osterhaus, it is planned that the entertainment begin on Monday, Oct. 7, with the paying of official calls. The following three days the men will be entertained. On Friday, Oct. 11, there will be a smoker for officers and invited guests at the Hotel Astor. Saturday, Oct. 12, there will be a land parade, and Sunday, Oct. 13, the ships will be open to visitors. On Monday, Oct. 14, the Secretary of the Navy will inspect the ships of the fleet. In the evening there will be a dinner for officers and invited guests at the Waldorf-Astoria. On Tuesday, Oct. 15, President Taft will review the fleet as it departs for full sea service. The early arrival of the battleships will enable the Mayor's committee to begin the festivities earlier than was expected.

A naval parade has been suggested for either Monday, Oct. 14, or Tuesday, the 15th.

The ships will be open to visitors not only on Sunday, Oct. 13, but also on some of the week days, between hours which will be announced.

The official list of vessels of the U.S. Navy to be mobilized in the Hudson River at New York city from Oct. 12 to 15 incident to the review by President Taft shows that 127 vessels of all classes and representing a total displacement of 741,500 tons will take part.

There will be 32 battleships, representing 491,508 tons displacement; 4 armored cruisers, representing 58,000; 4 cruisers, representing 15,663; 21 special type, representing 61,993; 6 Naval Militia vessels, representing 4,581; 8 fuel ships, representing 88,385; 26 destroyers, representing 18,431; 16 torpedoboats, representing 3,029, and 10 submarines, an aggregate of 127 ships of all classes, with a total of 741,500 tons.

The names of the several types of vessels to attend the mobilization, with the tonnage of each, are as follows:

Battleships—Connecticut, 16,000; Arkansas, 26,000; Wyoming, 26,000; Florida, 21,825; Utah, 21,625; Delaware, 20,000; North Dakota, 20,000; Michigan, 16,000; South Carolina, 16,000; Louisiana, 16,000; Vermont, 16,000; New Hampshire, 16,000; Kansas, 16,000; Minnesota, 16,000; Idaho, 13,000; Mississippi, 13,000; Georgia, 14,948; Virginia, 14,948; Nebraska, 14,948; New Jersey, 14,948; Rhode Island, 14,948; Missouri, 12,500; Ohio, 12,500; Maine, 12,500; Illinois, 11,552; Wisconsin, 11,552; Alabama, 11,552; Kearsarge, 11,520; Kentucky, 11,520; Iowa, 11,346; Indiana, 10,288; and Massachusetts, 10,288; total displacement, 491,508 tons.

Armored cruisers—Washington, 14,500; Montana, 14,500; Tennessee, 14,500; North Carolina, 14,500; total, 58,000 tons.

Cruisers—Salem, 3,750; Birmingham, 3,750; Chester, 3,750; and Baltimore, 4,413; total, 15,663 tons.

Various types—Dolphin, gunboat, 1,486; Nashville, gunboat, 1,371; Petrel, gunboat, 890; Montgomery, torpedo practice ship, 2,072; San Francisco, mine laying ship, 4,083; Mayflower, converted yacht, 2,600; Yankton, converted yacht, 975; Dixie, destroyer tender, 6,114; Castine, submarine tender, 1,177; Severn, submarine tender, 1,175; Tonopah, submarine tender, 3,225; Prairie, transport, 6,620; Celtic, supply ship, 8,000; Culgoa, supply ship, 6,000; Solace, hospital ship, 5,700; Panther, repair ship, 3,380; Lebanon, ammunition ship, 3,285; fleet tugs Sonoma, 1,120; Ontario, 1,120; Patapsco, 755; Patuxent, 755; Machias, gunboat, 1,177; Marietta, gunboat, 990; converted yacht Vixen, 806; Gloucester, 786; Wasp, 630; and Aileen, 192; total, 66,584 tons displacement.

Destroyers—Smith, Lamson, Flusser, Preston and Reid, each 700; Paulding, Drayton, Roe, Terry, McCall, Perkins, Sterett, Mayrant, Walke, Ammen, Burrows, Monaghan, Patterson, Trippe, Fanning, Jonett, Beale, Jenkins and Jarvis, each 742; Worden, 433; and Macdonough, 400; total, 18,431 tons.

Torpedoboats—Tingey, 165; Craven, 146; Shubrick, 200; Thornton, 200; DeLong, 196; Stockton, 200; Dahlgren, 146; Bailev, 280; Bagley, 175; Barney, 175; Biddle, 175; Stringham, 340; Porter, 165; Blakely, 196; Dupont, 165; and Morris, 103; total, 3,029 tons.

Submarines—C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1 and E-2.

Fuel ships—Orion, 19,132; Cyclops, 19,360; Sterling,

5,663; Vulcan, 11,230; Hector, 11,230; Caesar, 5,920; Brutus, 6,000; and Ajax, 9,250; total, 88,385 tons.

It has been decided to abandon the mobilization scheduled for the Pacific Fleet at San Francisco for Oct. 12 because most of the vessels are widely separated. Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, engaged in restoring peace in Nicaragua, has the flagship California, the cruisers Colorado, Cleveland and Denver, the gunboat Annapolis and several auxiliaries at Corinto. The gunboat Vicksburg is off the west coast of Mexico, and the armored cruiser Maryland is in Japan with Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, and party. As there are only four ships left on the west coast the projected review is impossible.

FALLACIOUS COMPARISONS OF FLEETS.

A British writer on naval matters cries out against the common habit of comparing the British and German fleets according to tonnage, pointing out that such a standard is likely to be very misleading. He takes for example the last two battleships launched. The British vessel Ajax displaces 23,600 tons, while the German König Albert displaces 24,110 tons, or 510 tons more. The German ship is armed with ten 12.2-inch guns, arranged on a system that was tried (and quickly discarded) in the British ships Neptune, Hercules and Colossus, launched between September, 1909, and May, 1910—that is, over two years ago. However, the arrangement gives a nominal full broadside, which, for the big guns only, amounts to 9,810 pounds. The Ajax is armed with ten 13.5-inch guns of the improved pattern, firing a shell of 1,400 pounds, as compared with the 1,250 pounds of the earlier types. The five turrets are all on the center line, and the broadside fire is 14,000 pounds.

Thus, although the German ship is 2.16 per cent. greater in tonnage, the British vessel is 42.7 per cent. better as a fighting unit. Sir Philip Watts's architectural genius gives the Ajax one pound of broadside for every 1.69 tons of displacement. In the German ship there is one pound of broadside for every 2.46 tons.

Similarly, when it is said that the German battle cruiser Goeben, now nearly ready for service, can fire ten big guns on the broadside, while H.M.S. Lion fires only eight, one may rush to the conclusion that the Lion is the inferior ship. As a matter of fact, however, the Goeben's guns are of 11-inch caliber only, and fire 760-pound shells, while the Lion's guns are 13.5's and fire 1,250-pound shells. Thus, while the Goeben has a broadside of 7,600 pounds, the figure for the Lion is 10,000 pounds, a superiority of 31.6 per cent. in favor of the British ship.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The new U.S. warship Arkansas was put in commission Sept. 17 at Philadelphia in command of Capt. R. C. Smith.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus arrived at Newport Sept. 17 on the Connecticut from New York. The battleships New Jersey and Nebraska left for Fort Pond Bay, Montauk Point, to hold exercises. The battleships Ohio and Idaho left Sept. 18 for New Haven, Conn., to land battalions for the parade at a local celebration.

The U.S.S. Oneida was placed in commission at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., on Sept. 14, and has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., upon arrival, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The U.S.S. Arethusa has been ordered placed in full service at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., immediately upon completion of repairs, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The launching of the 27,000-ton battleship New York at the navy yard, New York, has been set for Oct. 30. The launching was previously set for Oct. 31 or Nov. 1, but was moved ahead when it was found the battleship could be completed a few hours earlier. Mayor Gaynor, of New York, and Governor Dix were notified of the change by the Navy Department. The New York is the sister ship of the Texas, now under construction at Newport News, Va.

The U.S. Navy collier Proteus was successfully launched at Newport News, Va., Sept. 14, and was christened by little Miss Lucy Day Martin, of Charlottesville, Va., daughter of Senator Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia. The launching was private, and only the official christening party, representatives of the ship-building company and of the Army and Navy and of the state of Virginia were present. The maids of honor to the little sponsor were Misses Sarah Randolph, of Charlottesville; Elizabeth Anderson Kearney, of Charlottesville; and Mary Carter Riddell, of Florida.

The C.O. of the U.S. submarine D-3 has been notified that he has been awarded the engineering trophy for the year 1911-12.

The C.O. of the submarine A-4 has received the following letter, dated Sept. 6, 1912: "The Department takes pleasure in forming you that the U.S.S. A-4, in competition with thirteen vessels of her class, attained the highest final merit in battle efficiency for the fiscal year which has just ended, and has been awarded the pennant in recognition of the high state of efficiency which has produced this result. The Department congratulates the commanding officer and the men of the U.S.S. A-4, and commends the intelligent and zealous training, as well as the discipline and the co-ordination of all departments, which has produced this high standing."

Lieut. (J.G.) E. D. McWhorter, U.S.N., commanding the submarine A-4, has received from the Navy Department the following letter of commendation: "The Department takes pleasure in informing you that the U.S.S. A-4, in competition with thirteen vessels of her class, has attained the highest final merit in battle efficiency for the year. The Department congratulates you for the efficient condition of the U.S.S. A-4, as evidenced by the result obtained. A copy of this letter has been placed on file with your record."

The football team of the cruiser South Dakota has started practice for the coming season with a lineup that bids fair to win the championship cup among the elevens that will represent the Pacific Fleet this season, says a press despatch from Mare Island, Cal. The Maryland, which possesses the title-holding eleven by virtue of victory last year, is at the Asiatic Station, and probably will not return until after the season ends.

An interesting exhibit at the coming Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915 will be the old schooner Hiram, built at Biddeford, Me., ninety-three years ago, and which has been in active service ever

since being launched. She now hails from Fall River, Mass., and is being fitted out at Boston. Next to the famous Polly, which is now 107 years old, the Hiram is the oldest vessel flying the American flag.

A new steamer, without smokestack or sails, arrived at New York Sept. 19 and attracted considerable attention. She was the Christian X., of the Hamburg-American Line, 7,300 tons burden, the first motor ship which has visited the port. She came in from New Orleans to get fuel to run her to Hamburg. Her captain said that she consumed ten tons of oil a day. He calls her the first "ocean automobile."

THE U.S. NAVAL INSTITUTE.

The regular annual meeting of the U.S. Naval Institute and the election of its officers will take place in the board room of the officers' mess at the U.S. Naval Academy at 8 p.m., on Friday, Oct. 11, 1912.

RALPH EARLE, Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beckman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table given elsewhere in this issue:

Connecticut, arrived Sept. 17 at Newport, R.I.
Yankee, sailed Sept. 17 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Newport, R.I.
Saturn, sailed Sept. 17 from San Diego, Cal., for Tiburon, Cal.

Wheeling, arrived Sept. 17 at Santo Domingo City.
Petrel, sailed Sept. 17 from Santo Domingo City for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Ohio and Idaho, sailed Sept. 18 from Newport, R.I., for New Haven, Conn.

Montgomery, arrived Sept. 18 at Philadelphia, Pa.
Oneida, sailed Sept. 18 from Norfolk, Va., for Charleston, S. C.

Culgoa, arrived Sept. 18 at Tompkinsville, N.Y.
Hector, sailed Sept. 18 from Newport News, Va., for Philadelphia, Pa.

Des Moines, arrived Sept. 18 at Tampico, Mexico.
Louisiana, arrived Sept. 18 at the Norfolk Yard.
Solace, sailed Sept. 18 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Newport.

Cincinnati, sailed Sept. 19 from Chefoo, China, for Woonung, China.
Justin, sailed Sept. 15 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for Mare Island, Cal., via San Diego.

Lamson, Dixie, Reid, Flusser, Preston, Smith, Roe, Drayton, McCall, Paulding, Terry, Perkins, Sterett, Walke, Patterson, Ammen, Burrows, Monaghan, Trippe, Jenkins and Joutet, sailed Sept. 18 from Lynnhaven Bay, Va., for Newport, R.I.

Castine, Severn, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1 and E-2, sailed Sept. 18 from Provincetown, Mass., for New York.

Potomac and Lebanon, arrived Sept. 18 at the Norfolk Yard.
Albany, sailed Sept. 19 from Dairen for Olongapo.

Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla, arrived at Newport, R.I., Sept. 19.
Panther, sailed from Hampton Roads for Tompkinsville, N.Y., Sept. 20.

Hector, arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 19.
Solace, arrived at Newport, R.I., Sept. 19.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 13.—Rear Admiral G. B. Ransom detached inspector of engineering material, Boston, Mass., to general inspector of engineering material, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 19, 1912.

Comdr. Luke McNamee to inspector of engineering material, Boston, Mass.

Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw to command Charleston and receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur McArthur detached War College, conclusion of summer conference, Sept. 28, 1912; to general Board, Navy Department.

Lieut. L. B. Anderson to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 23, 1912.

Lieut. (J.G.) James Parker, jr., detached Tonopah; to command C-3.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. W. Bradley, jr., to command Biddle.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. F. Newton detached receiving ship at New York; to Arkansas.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. G. Child detached command Second Group, Atlantic Submarine Flotilla and D-3; to command C-5 and First Group, Atlantic Submarine Flotilla.

Lieut. (J.G.) P. N. L. Bellinger detached Severn; to command C-4.

Ensign J. W. Barnett, jr., detached C-3; to three months' leave.

Ensign W. R. Carter detached command C-5; to command D-3.

SEPT. 14.—Comdr. W. D. MacDougall detached General Board, Sept. 30, 1912; to command Nashville.

Lieut. W. W. Smyth detached Iowa; to Arkansas.

Lieut. P. L. Wilson detached Naval War College, conclusion summer conference, Sept. 28, 1912; to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. W. W. Cumming detached Panther; to Arkansas.

Ensign H. M. Lammer detached Dixie; to Arkansas.

Ensign S. S. Payne detached Paducah; to Arkansas.

Ensigns J. H. Guthrie, C. M. Hall, H. G. Patrick and C. A. Lockwood, jr., detached Mississippi; to Arkansas.

Ensign H. A. Jones detached Bainbridge; to receiving ship, Mare Island.

Asst. Surg. J. G. Ziegler to naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.

P.A. Asst. Paymr. L. N. Wertenbaker detached Culgoa; to navy yard, New York.

Asst. Paymr. H. C. Wynne to Culgoa.

Asst. Paymr. S. M. Mathes to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Chief Btqn. J. J. Rochfort placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from Sept. 16, 1912, in accordance with Naval Appropriation Act approved May 13, 1908; to home.

Paymr. Clerk. H. H. Lowry appointed; to Virginia.

Paymr. Clerk C. L. Bahrendt appointment revoked.

SEPT. 15.—SUNDAY.

SEPT. 16.—Surg. R. B. Williams detached South Carolina; home, wait orders.

Surg. H. D. Wilson orders of Sept. 7, 1912, revoked; detached Navy recruiting station, Boston, Mass.; wait orders.

Surg. J. M. Brister detached naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.; to South Carolina.

Surg. C. M. Oman detached naval hospital, New York, N.Y.; to Wyoming.

P.A. Surg. G. C. Thomas detached Rhode Island; home, wait orders.

P.A. Surg. G. C. Rhodes detached South Carolina; to Dixie.

Pay Dir. J. S. Phillips placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from Jan. 20, 1913, in accordance with Naval Appropriation Act approved May 13, 1908; detached purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Norfolk, Va.; to leave.

Paymr. Clerk J. B. Daniels appointed; to Michigan.

SEPT. 17.—Capt. F. L. Chapin detached command Missouri; to command Wyoming.

Lieut. Comdr. John Halligan, jr., detached Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department; to connection fitting out Wyoming, and on board as navigator when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Naile to assistant inspector of machinery, New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., Sept. 20, 1912.

Lieut. J. T. G. Stapler to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 30, 1912.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. R. Morrison to naval training station, Newport, R.I., Oct. 1, 1912.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. K. Davis to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign H. E. Rossell detached Kansas; to instruction Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ensign C. L. Brand detached Georgia; to instruction Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Asst. Surg. W. M. Kerr to subrecruiting station, Newark, N.J.

Chief Constr. W. L. Capps to senior member of all boards on hull changes on the Atlantic Coast, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Carp. C. P. Hand placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from Sept. 11, 1912, in accordance with Sec. 1453 of the Rev. Stat.

SEPT. 18.—Capt. G. W. Kline commissioned a captain in the Navy from July 1, 1912.

Comdr. C. B. Morgan detached command Nashville; to command Missouri.

Lieut. Comdr. S. P. Fullinwider detached Navy Department; to Wyoming as first lieutenant.

Lieut. D. W. Bagley to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Harvey Delano detached Louisiana; home, wait orders.

Lieut. R. T. Menner detached Rhode Island; home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. E. Davis detached Naval Academy, Sept. 3, 1912; to South Dakota.

Lieut. (J.G.) V. V. Woodward detached Naval Academy, Sept. 30, 1912; to New Hampshire.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. C. Baughman commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) from June 7, 1912.

Act. Asst. Surg. R. W. Mendelson appointed an acting assistant surgeon from Sept. 16, 1912.

Act. Asst. Surg. Oscar Hayes appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from Sept. 17, 1912.

Asst. Paymr. D. P. Heath and A. H. Eddins to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Chief Gun. J. H. Lohman detached Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Chief Carp. C. P. Hand detached duty; to home.

SEPT. 19.—Surg. J. A. Murphy detached Naval Academy; to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Paymr. Clerk M. E. Thronson appointed; to South Dakota.

Paymr. Clerk G. D. Smith appointed; to navy yard, New York.

Paymr. Clerk T. C. Edrington appointed; to Wyoming.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 17.—Second Lieut. B. F. Hickey detached marine barracks, Norfolk; to marine barracks, Annapolis.

SEPT. 18.—First Lieut. H. G. Bartlett detached Marine Barracks, Portsmouth; to Marine Barracks, Guam.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

SEPT. 14.—Second Lieut. J. A. Alger ordered to Washington, D.C., on official business.

SEPT. 16.—A board is convened for the examination of the papers of 3d Lieut. of Engrs. A. H. Bixby for promotion.

Detail for the board: Constr. J. Q. Walton, 1st Lieut. of Engrs. B. Kotschmar, jr., 2d Lieut. of Engrs. J. W. Glover.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. A. E. Lukens preparatory orders to Tahoma upon return of that vessel from Alaska cruise.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. C. J. Odendahl preparatory orders to the Manning upon return of that vessel from Alaska cruise.

Third Lieut. H. G. Hemingway preparatory orders to the Manning upon return of that vessel from Alaska cruise.

First Lieut. of Engrs. D. F. X. Bowen detached from Winsummet as of Sept. 14.

First Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root detached from Fort Trumbull and ordered to the Seneca; granted thirty days' leave en route.

Capt. G. M. Daniels granted seven days' leave, commencing Sept. 16.

SEPT. 18.—Second Lieut. R. L. Jack detached from Snohomish and ordered to Arcata.

Second Lieut. J. R. Besse detached from the Rush upon arrival at Port Townsend and ordered to Snohomish.

First Lieut. A. C. Norman preparatory orders to the Guthrie.

First Lieut. of Engrs. D. F. X. Bowen preparatory orders to Gresham upon reporting of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root.

Capt. G. L. Carden granted three days' leave, commencing Sept. 19.

SEPT. 17.—First Lieut. L. C. Covell ordered to Pensacola, Fla., on official business.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The longest cruise ever taken by a revenue cutter was begun Sept. 19, 1912, from Baltimore by the new vessel Unalga. She will sail almost around the world via the Suez Canal to her station in Alaska. The trip will take three months.

The revenue cutter Rush, which for years patrolled the Behring Sea, was ordered from duty Sept. 17, and will be ordered for sale within a few weeks. The Rush was built in 1874, rebuilt in 1885, and is a wooden ship of 700 tons.

The new cutter Unalga, which replaces the Rush, was ordered to sail from Baltimore to Newport News for minor construction work, preparatory to starting on her voyage to assume her post at Juneau, Alaska. She will make her 22,000-mile trip via the Suez Canal. Although the voyage around Cape Horn is much shorter, the route through the Suez Canal was selected for the Unalga, because the cost of coal will be materially less.

Captain Chiswell and the crew of the Rush will be transferred to the Unalga when the latter arrives at Juneau.

Capt. F. J. Haake, commanding the cutter Morrell, of the Buffalo station, reports that on Sept. 13 he went to the assistance of the hydroplane Gretchen III, which had a hole stove in her bottom. The Gretchen was hoisted safely on a lighter.

The next day, Sept. 14, Captain Haake, at the start of the motorboat races off Frog Island, Niagara River, rescued two men from the hydroplane Reliance IV, which had overturned and sunk before a line could be made fast to it.

The cutter Acushnet left Woods Hole to assist a steamer ashore on Block Island early on the morning of Sept. 19.

On Sept. 19 the Manning was relieved from duty on the Behring Sea patrol by the Seward, the Manning sailing at once for Seattle.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, New Bedford, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels, Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Canine, Baltimore, Md.

ARCTIC—2d Lieut. R. R. Waesche, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson, New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble, At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate James R. Dunn, Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.

ITasca—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, On practice cruise.

McCLURE—Capt. J. L. Sill, Behring Sea patrol fleet.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher, New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry, Behring Sea patrol fleet.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake, Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. H. M. Broadbent, Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. G. Berry, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf, Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—1st Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Behring Sea patrol fleet.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. C. C. Cantwell, Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. O. Crisp, En route Juneau, Alaska.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, Galveston, Texas.

WINNISIMMET—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. F. X. Bowen, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey, At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West, Savannah, Ga.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 11, 1912.

Miss Nourse left for Washington, D.C., on Monday, after having spent the greater part of the summer as the house guest of Mrs. Holton S. Curl. Prior to her departure a large card party was given in her honor by Mrs. C. W. O. Bunker on Saturday afternoon. In the dining room Mrs. Bunker was assisted by Mrs. Curl, Mrs. Phillips A. Lovering and Mrs. James L. Sill. The prizes were won by Mrs. Sill, Mrs. Harold Jones, Miss Nina Blow, of San Francisco, Miss Winfield, Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhm and Madame Irwin. Others present were Mrs. Emily Cutts, Mrs. Frances B. Gatewood, Mrs. John R. Hornberger, Mrs. Carl Gamburg-Andersen, Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren, Mrs. Samuel Gordon, Mrs. Ralph R. Stewart, Mrs. Moran, Miss Bull, Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Mrs. Eugene Tobey, Miss Ruth Hascal, Mrs. John R. Henley, Miss Daisy Hyer, Mrs. Kelley.

Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Mrs. Wing and Miss Marjorie Brown have returned to their quarters at the navy yard, after a couple of weeks' stay in Napa county, where they went for the benefit of Mrs. Mayo's health. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens entertained informally at a Spanish luncheon the last of the week for Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Mrs. Emily Cutts, Miss Cornelia Kempff, Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Beresford Waller. Miss Mildred Lansing, who spent a week or ten days at the barracks as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Owens, has returned to her home in San Francisco. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles McKinstry have arrived from Los Angeles, and are spending a few days at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. Mrs. Ward Ellis, of Vallejo, was the incentive for a luncheon given by Miss Ruth Brooks in San Francisco last week, with a matinee performance following. Col. and Mrs. C. J. Bailey are guests of Mrs. Bailey's aunt, Mrs. Henry L. Dodge, at her San Francisco home.

Mrs. Hawke has arrived from her home in California and is spending a week or two at the hospital as house guest of her daughter, Mrs. Phillips A. Lovering. Mrs. Hawke is the widow of Medical Director Hawke, who was in charge of the hospital here several years ago. Mrs. Joseph Fyffe is spending a couple of weeks with relatives in Berkeley. Mrs. A. A. Blow and Miss Nina Blow came up on Friday on a visit to Mrs. Blow's sister, Mrs. Charles M. Ray, who has been confined to her home by illness for a few weeks.

Auction has become popular at Mare Island and a weekly club has been formed. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Samuel Gordon entertained the members this week, a dainty supper following. The players included Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. Merlyn Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert Jones, Paymr. and Mrs. John R. Hornberger and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Alexander. Mrs. E. M. Brown, from Los Angeles, is here on a visit to Mrs. Holton S. Curl, who will entertain at bridge in her honor to-morrow. Mrs. Eaton, of Australia, spent a few days here last week as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Chester Wells, leaving on Tuesday for New York, en route to England. On Thursday evening Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wells entertained at dinner aboard the South Dakota in her honor. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wells leave the yard shortly, the former having received orders to proceed to his home to await a further assignment.

Mrs. James L. Sill, wife of Captain Sill, of the revenue cutter McCulloch, accompanied by her son, Louis Sill, returned to their home in Berkeley yesterday after spending the weekend at the yard as the guest of Mrs. C. W. O. Bunker. The little son of P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Bunker celebrated his first birthday party on Monday and a number of friends of the family enjoyed the informal gathering. Lieut. Ellis Lando and Ensign Clarence Thomas, detached from the revenue ship Independence, will leave the last of the week for Bremerton, for duty aboard the West Virginia and Raleigh, respectively.

Asst. Surg. E. P. Halton, of the Alert, has arrived at Mare Island for treatment at the hospital. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason have returned to the yard, after a couple of weeks' visit at one of the resorts on the Russian River. Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay returned to Mare Island to-day after a delightful visit to Lake Tahoe. Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Rees has returned to San Francisco after a couple of months' absence in Alaska, where he went on official business. Lieut. W. H. Anderson has left for Los Angeles, where he has been summoned as a witness in the suit for damages brought against the Southern Pacific Company by Capt. John W. Ward, retired. Captain Ward suffered the loss of his leg as a result of an accident while he was en route to the Army maneuvers at Monterey a couple of years ago. Mrs. J. R. Pourie is preparing to spend the winter at the Hotel St. Francis in San Francisco.

Eighty thousand pounds of bronze is en route to this yard, and immediately upon its arrival preparations will be made to cast the propellers of the South Dakota. The vessel was released from the drydock yesterday, but will be docked later on when the arrival of the parts for her propeller shaft permits of this work being done.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Sept. 14, 1912.

Capt. John F. McGill, U.S.M.C., recently on duty at Port Royal, S.C., arrived Monday to take charge of the new disciplinary school. Mrs. McGill and family accompanied him and will occupy quarters recently vacated by Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen.

Mrs. G. A. Bradshaw entertained at luncheon on board the Philadelphia Thursday for Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. J. J. Raby and sister, Miss Callahan, of San Francisco, Miss Theiss, of Washington, D.C., Mrs. John F. McGill, Mrs. J. J. McCracken, Mrs. E. D. Almy, Mrs. Hilary Williams and Mrs. Randolph Berkeley. Miss Callahan will sail with Mrs. Raby and Capt. J. J. Raby, of the U.S.S. Supply Oct. 1 for Guam, the new station of the Supply, which has had a complete overhauling at this yard, lasting several months.

Capt. and Mrs. Hilary Williams entertained at bridge whist Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Theiss, of Washington, D.C., and Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman. Miss Ella Downs, of Seattle, was guest of Miss Kathryn Theiss at the home of the Cottmans during the week. Mrs. T. S. Wilson entertained a number of guests at auction bridge this afternoon, complimentary to Mrs. Emil Theiss, of Washington, D.C.

Major and Mrs. Randolph C. Berkeley gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. John F. McGill. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, of Washington, D.C., and Captain Buckley. Mrs. J. M. Ellicott, who is at the Kitsap Inn during her husband's absence in Japan, entertained three tables of friends at bridge Friday evening. Paymr. and Mrs. E. R. Tricou entertained a number of Navy friends at dinner Thursday.

Mrs. Slater, the guest of Paymr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Buren for several months, leaves Tuesday for her home in Hampton, Va. She will be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Brooks and Madame Lyman, of Washington, D.C., who have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lyman, and as far as San Francisco by little Miss Eleanor Klink, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Klink, of San Francisco, guest of her aunt, Mrs. V. L. Cottman, for the past ten weeks. In honor of Miss Creamore, of San Francisco, Mrs. H. W. McCormack and Mrs. E. D. Almy entertained at luncheon on Wednesday.

In honor of Miss Gladys James, of San Francisco, and Lieut. J. H. Klein, of the cruiser Pittsburgh, whose marriage will take place

J. M. Ellicott, Miss Theiss, Miss Creamore, Asst. Naval Constrs. George C. Westervelt and W. B. Fogarty, Lieuts. L. M. Stewart, Miller and Keller, Asst. Naval Constrs. and Mrs. I. I. Yates entertained at bridge Friday evening for Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Mrs. Emil Theiss, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. E. Almy, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Frank O. Maxson and daughter, of the Key West, Fla., Navy Yard, were guests at the yard last week and of their sons, Drs. Frank and Louis Maxson, in Seattle.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Mrs. J. M. Ellicott, Major and Mrs. R. Berkeley, Ensign and Mrs. McCracken, Mrs. Slater, Miss Schmeltz, Mrs. C. H. Doyen, Miss Doyen, Paymr. W. R. Van Buren and Lieut. Wallace Smead attended the matinee of the Gilbert-Sullivan Opera Company in Seattle, Wednesday. Asst. Naval Constr. George C. Westervelt and Lieut. N. M. Smith with Major Cavanaugh, U.S.N., Miss Dorothy Stimson, Miss Dorothy Terry, Miss Achash Stimson, Miss Olive Kerry, Miss Emma Baillargeon, Dr. Vickery, Lieutenant Gross, Mr. Henry and Mr. Fields, of Seattle, formed a box party at the Moore Theater Wednesday evening to hear DeWolf Hopper in "The Mikado."

The navy yard golf team, consisting of Capt. Seth Williams, Mr. F. G. Forbes, Lieut. L. M. Stewart, Lieutenant Dunn, Lieutenant Gray, Assistant Civil Engineer Smith and Ensign Logan, won a game from the golf team of the Seattle Country Club last Saturday afternoon, by 7 to 16. Each side has now won two games and the last game will be played on the Seattle links in November, when the winners of the "Green" cup will be decided.

Mrs. Nicholson, guest of her son, Paymr. R. Nicholson, for several months, returned Monday to her home in Oakland, Cal. Mrs. Nicholson is also the mother of Mrs. Metcalf, wife of Victor Metcalf, former Secretary of the Navy. Mrs. F. J. Torney, of Seattle, was a recent guest at the home of Paymr. and Mrs. E. R. Torney.

The navy yard golf team went to Everett last week and won from the Everett team by 7 to 11. After the game the team was entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner in the club house.

In honor of Miss Kathryn Theiss Lieut. H. R. Keller and Ensign R. N. Miller gave a dinner on board the New Orleans Friday for Mrs. Slater and Miss Schmeltz, Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold, Lieutenant Smead and Ensign Logan. An informal dance followed in the sail loft of the yard. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Farwell, guests of their son, Paymr. Neal B. Farwell, for several weeks, left Saturday for their home at Palacios, Texas. Capt. and Mrs. Seth Williams left Monday for Berkeley, Cal., to spend a month with relatives. Lieut. and Mrs. Hustvedt left Tuesday for Washington, D.C., where Lieutenant Hustvedt has temporary duty.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. Kail, stationed here for two years, leave Sept. 20 for San Francisco, where Mrs. Kail will reside and Lieutenant Kail will join his ship, the Buffalo, as executive officer. Mrs. W. R. Van Buren entertained at luncheon last week for Miss Gladys James, of San Francisco, the Misses Dorothea and Margaret Brownell, Alice Ruth Doyen, Kathryn Theiss, Mrs. Slater and Miss Schmeltz.

Lieut. and Mrs. Scranton entertained at dinner on board the Oregon last Saturday for Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, and daughter, Mrs. Truxton, of Norfolk, Lieut. Stuart Brown and Ensign Miller. Capt. G. B. Bradshaw, of the Philadelphia, has been transferred to the new receiving ship Charleston, which goes into commission at the yard to-day. The Charleston will leave Oct. 7 with the Reserve Fleet for San Francisco to take part in the big review, after which she will return to the yard as receiving ship. The Philadelphia will be made the prison ship Monday, and the old prison ship Nipsic will be surveyed and probably sold.

Mrs. J. J. Ballenger entertained a number of guests at luncheon on Aug. 30 in honor of her little son, Lyman Wayne Ballenger, great-great-grandson of Anthony Wayne, of Revolutionary fame. White water lilies with their green leaves formed the centerpiece of the luncheon table, green and white ribbon streamers running from the centerpiece the length and breadth of the table. Covers were laid for ten Bremerton ladies. On Friday last Mrs. Ballenger entertained a number of ladies at luncheon in honor of her mother, Mrs. Hanson, for Miss Bourget and Miss Langdon, of Chicago.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter E. Whitehead, of the St. Louis, have taken the Meagher cottage in Bremerton, where they will reside for the coming winter. Lieut. Harry Green, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Green have just returned from a month's visit in California. Ensign Ellis Lando has arrived to join the U.S.S. Raleigh. Lieutenant Dunn has just been detached from the West Virginia and ordered home.

Paymr. and Mrs. Neal B. Farwell have recently moved into their handsome new cottage in Bremerton. Lieut. R. M. Griswold returned last Saturday from a ten days' trip to Lake Chelan. Pay. Dir. W. J. Littell, of Washington, D.C., spent last week at the yard. P.A. Surg. John O. Downey, U.S.N., sailed for Alaska Saturday after spending a few days at the yard preparing for his trip north to join the men who were sent out by the Bureau of Mines to investigate the coal fields of Alaska.

Lieuts. G. N. Barker, S. A. Taffinder and K. H. Donavin went to Tatoosh Island last Tuesday on the tug Sotoyoma and will spend the week on the mainland surveying for a higher site for a radio station, as the present location on Tatoosh Island has proven a failure, owing to mountains and tall timber.

Three hundred men have arrived within the past ten days for the Pacific Reserve Fleet, and 200 more are expected by Monday, but even this number is not sufficient to take the Reserve Fleet from the navy yard. Admiral Cottman has asked for 1,000 men and unless they arrive, the cruiser Milwaukee must remain behind. The ships which will leave the yard are the Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Raleigh, West Virginia, Charleston, Chattanooga, Galveston and Oregon, and among them all there were not enough men to fill out the complement of one big cruiser until the recent arrival of 300 men, most of the ships having on board only from twenty to eighty men.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Sept. 16, 1912.

Capt. Charles C. Farmer, 4th Cav., detailed for recruiting duty, arrived Monday, and with his family is occupying quarters in the Bachelors' Club until repairs upon the quarters, which were damaged by fire last winter, are completed. Miss Kathleen Davis, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. William H. Peek for a month, departed for her home in New Richmond, Ohio, on Monday. Miss Ada M. Sandford, of St. Louis, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. William T. Wood. Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, who had been spending a leave in Seattle, returned to the post on Tuesday accompanied by his wife and little daughter, Sidonia. Captain Wetherill and his family were entertained for several days by Col. and Mrs. Wood.

Col. and Mrs. Wood entertained at luncheon on Tuesday complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Wetherill and for Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury. Miss Ann Kress, daughter of Gen. John A. Kress, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Kress, of St. Louis, who spent a week as house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Jesse M. Holmes, returned to her home in St. Louis on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. F. C. Miller had Lieut. and Mrs. Olney Place as dinner guests on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. F. X. Strong are the happy parents of a little son, Francis, born on Wednesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Miss Kress and Lieutenant Starkey were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Peek for tea on Wednesday. Major F. R. Lang, U.S.A., recruiting officer at St. Louis, Mo., has been awarded a gold medal by the 35,000-mile Maxwell Club for driving a Maxwell car 50,000 miles. Major Lang uses his car to make trips between the main office in the old Customs House in St. Louis and five auxiliary stations in St. Louis, Hannibal, Mo., and Alton, Ill.

Miss Catherine Callaghan, of St. Louis, was the guest of Miss Katherine Weber on Thursday and Friday. Miss Frances Kauffman, of St. Louis, spent the week-end as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wood. Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury entertained at dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Wood, Miss Sandford, Capt. and Mrs. Wetherill and Captain Hanson. Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Miss Sandford and Miss Kauffman were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Wood on Sunday. Miss Eileen Griffith, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, arrived on Saturday. Miss Griffith will attend school at the Academy of the Sacred Heart in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Rozier, of St. Louis, spent Sunday as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Peek. Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Bryan were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury for tea on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Peek

entertained Mr. and Mrs. Rozier and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes at tea on Sunday.

Miss Anna Klaer, of Mishawaka, Ind., arrived on Saturday to be the guest of her cousin, Mr. Frank J. Weber, chief musician, and family. Religious services at the receiving barracks at seven p.m. Thursday were conducted by Rev. Robert L. Evans, of Mount Calvary Presbyterian Church. Mrs. S. B. Pilkington sang a solo and Robert Uthoff was organist.

Capt. Jennings B. Wilson has been confined to his quarters with a severe attack of malaria, but is reported to be improving rapidly.

The commanding officer has authorized company commanders to submit furloughs for soldiers of the Jewish faith who desire to be absent on the following dates: New Year's, Sept. 11 to 13; Day of Atonement, Sept. 20 and 21, and the feast of Tabernacles, Sept. 25 to 27.

The post team was defeated by the Alpen Braus on the diamond at Mannions' Park on Sunday, the score being 13 to 10.

Mrs. Homer J. Silger, wife of Sergt. Homer J. Silger, Signal Corps, accompanied by her small child, departed on Thursday for St. Joseph, Mo., to visit relatives. First Sergt. Francis Tyler, 27th Recruit Company, who has been ill in the post hospital with malaria, has returned to duty with his company.

First Lieut. Olney Place, who has been on recruiting duty in St. Louis during the temporary absence of Major F. R. Lang, has returned to duty at Jefferson Barracks.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1912.

It will be quite exciting to have a battalion once more at Fort Porter, for, excepting for a few weeks in the spring, four companies have not been in the post at one time for almost a year.

Major and Mrs. Sanford Wadhams arrived last week, and already Major Wadhams is enjoying the acquaintance of Dr. Roswell Park and the leading surgeons of Buffalo. Capt. Robert Davis, who has been at Fort Porter for several years, and will in a short time leave for Honolulu, is much esteemed by the medical men of the city, who regret his departure. As soon as Lieut. Charles Mason can procure a leave he will join Mrs. Mason in the East for a visit before they return to the post.

Capt. Kerwin Taylor Smith, promoted from the 6th to the 29th, has joined and is located in No. 8 quarters. Lieut. Walter Robb, the efficient Q.M. of Fort Porter, is off for a short leave. Capt. and Mrs. John Straat entertained at dinner on Sunday for Miss Sauquaneh, of St. Louis, the charming young niece of Captain Straat, who is having a happy visit in the post. Mrs. Saunders is with Lieutenant Saunders at Fort Niagara while her mother, Mrs. Lane, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Allen Smith, at Fort Snelling, and is being delightfully entertained by Mrs. Smith's friends in the post. Mrs. Lane will visit her daughter, Mrs. Goodwin, in Montgomery, Ala., before returning to Fort Porter.

To-day Fort Porter is honored with three majors of the Medical Corps, Major Wadhams, who is stationed here, Major Joseph H. Ford, of Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, and Major Charles Reynolds, of Washington Barracks, who are the guests of Captain Davis. Miss Helen Fulder, who graduated with many honors at one of the Buffalo schools, left for Virginia last week to take a finishing course at Bristol. She is a niece of Capt. Robert Davis.

Devotees of tennis are enjoying the fine newly made court. Miss Mitchell played in the recent tournament at the Park Club, when Niles was beaten by the new champion, Williams, who lost his father on the Titanic, and was in the water himself for four hours.

Gen. and Mrs. Quinton and their daughter, Mrs. Mason, are at the "Trubee" for the winter. Gen. and Mrs. Walter Dugan are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pauling Sellers. Mr. Sellers is a son of Mrs. Dugan and has recently been made general manager of the Buffalo Electric Company.

Mrs. André E. Lee, guest of her sister, Mrs. Edward Butler, jr., at Leroy, leaves this week with her son to see her mother, Mrs. Robinson, of Atlanta, before joining her husband for their new station, Pekin, China. William H. Connor, who has been the U.S.N. surgeon at Tutuila, Samoa, has taken charge of the recruiting station here and is living at the Trubee Hotel. Major Russell, of the Medical Corps, is visiting relatives in Buffalo.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1912.

Now that the battalion is on its homeward march, after nearly three months' absence, a number of officers and soldiers have been able to secure short leaves to spend a few days with their families. Lieutenant Fickel returned on Wednesday and remained until Friday, taking Mrs. Fickel back with him to Rochester, where she will stay at the Whitcomb House until after the ceremonies. Dr. Scott came home Friday and stayed until Sunday. Capt. Stanley Ford, who has been in command of the post since his return from the Connecticut maneuvers, rejoined his company in Rochester on Friday.

Mrs. Henry D. Styer and Mrs. Allan R. Williams went to join their husbands in Rochester on Saturday. Mrs. Styer will be the guest of friends and Mrs. Williams will stay at the Whitcomb House. Miss Bessie Styer is the guest of Mrs. Brandt during her mother's absence, while Miss Margaret Williams will stay with Mrs. Ford.

Mrs. Ellis and Miss Dorothy were guests of Mrs. Ford at dinner on Sunday. Mrs. Styer was the guest of Mrs. Gray, of Niagara Falls, at a luncheon and bridge on Saturday. Mrs. Montgomery and her daughter, from New York city, arrived on Saturday to visit their cousin, Mrs. Alfred Brandt. Lieutenant Poll visited friends in Buffalo over Sunday.

On Friday morning the 2d Battalion of the 29th Infantry, in command of Major Henry D. Styer, arrived in Rochester. On Wednesday night they camped at Elmers, marching to Brighton where they camped on Jenkins Farm Thursday night. They left Brighton at six o'clock Friday morning, escorted by Troop H, 1st Cavalry, National Guard. The contingent consisted of about 300 men and officers, with sixty mules and horses, wagons and other equipment. Major Styer wanted to slip into camp by way of side streets, not appearing in public until his men had had a chance to "police" the dust from themselves, but Mayor Edgerton wished the people to see the "real thing," so they marched through the principal streets, headed by the band from Governors Island, and went into camp at Maplewood Park. They were welcomed by an admiring and enthusiastic crowd, as Rochester has not seen any real soldiers for many years. The band was scheduled to give a concert Saturday afternoon in Durand, Eastman Park, but it rained so hard that it was postponed. The battalion will leave Rochester on Wednesday morning.

Cos. B and C, from Fort Porter, will finish their target practice on Tuesday afternoon.

Lieut. and Mrs. Saunders made a trip to Toronto on Tuesday.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Sept. 19, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. L. Mervin Maus entertained at dinner on Sept. 13 for Major Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barry, Miss Barry, Col. and Mrs. William A. Mann, Col. and Mrs. Stephen C. Mills, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William G. Haan, Major George T. Patterson and Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith.

Lieuts. W. J. Morrissey and H. C. McLean, graduates of 1912, U.S.M.A., have been assigned to duty at Fort Jay. Lieutenant Morrissey was called to Philadelphia on Sunday by the death of his father, who had been sick for some time. Mr. Percy Gamble Black has received an appointment to the Military Academy from Senator Elihu Root, and leaves next week for Washington to take the course of preparation at Schadman's School.

Master Murray Black has returned to Groton School. Miss Aline Hurray, of Fairfield, Conn., and Miss Emily Chase, of Washington, D.C., have been guests of Mrs. Edmund B. Smith. Mrs. William J. Pardee, Miss Charlotte Pardee and Miss Nannie Chase are visiting Mrs. Stephen C. Mills.

On Monday, Sept. 9, Capt. Albert Gleaves, commandant of the New York Navy Yard, called upon the commanding general. An examination of candidates for commission in the Army

was held last week in Corbin Hall. There was one candidate for the Engineer Corps, one for the mobile Army and eight for the Coast Artillery Corps.

In addition to the Infantry calls of the garrison of Fort Jay, the Cavalry call of "Boots and saddles" is now heard daily at 1:30, when the mounted scout detachment assembles for drill. The detachment consists of fifteen men under command of Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges. The non-commissioned officers are Sergeant Cooper and Corporals Fairchilds and Dunn. The headquarters detachment lately established consists of four mounted orderlies, a mounted trumpeter sergeant, two horseshoers, one farrier and two wagoners.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 18, 1912.

Mrs. Leonard Wood and her elder son left on Sunday for Boston, where Mr. Wood will enter Harvard College. Mrs. Wood will make several visits, returning in about a month. Mrs. Shepherd, wife of Lieutenant Shepherd, has returned from a long visit to Fort Monroe, to be present at the wedding of Miss Victoria Shepherd, Lieutenant Shepherd's sister, which takes place Sept. 18. Mrs. Chilton, wife of Doctor Chilton, and Miss Harrison have returned from a short visit to Winchester, Va. Mrs. Downer, wife of Lieutenant Downer, 3d Field Art., left on Tuesday for her home in Cincinnati, where she will remain while Lieutenant Downer is on duty at the School of Fire at Fort Sill.

Captain Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav., leaves on Thursday for a week's fishing trip along the Potomac River. Lieutenant Barnett, 15th Cav., left Sept. 18 for his home in Indianapolis, where he was called by the critical illness of a near relative. Mrs. Barnett, who has been visiting in Winchester, returned to the post on Sept. 16, having made the trip in her automobile.

Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, née Hoyle, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Garrard at supper on Sunday. Lieutenant Patton gave a dinner on Tuesday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Graham and Lieut. and Mrs. Foster. Mrs. Haines, widow of Captain Haines, 11th Cav., and her daughters are guests of Mrs. Gilman. Miss Bland, sister of Mrs. Berkeley, wife of Captain Berkeley, 15th Cav., left on Wednesday for her home in Reading, Pa. Dr. and Mrs. Williams have returned from a two weeks' leave spent in West Virginia.

Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster will leave on Sunday for Fort Riley, where Lieutenant Foster will enter the class at the Mounted Service School. There will be a hop on Friday evening as a farewell to Lieut. and Mrs. Foster.

FORT BRADY.

Fort Brady, Mich., Sept. 15, 1912.

Notwithstanding the number of officers on the target range, Fort Brady has been very gay during the last week. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Blasland was hostess at a beautiful card party, given in honor of Miss Norton, of Alabama. Both auction bridge and five hundred were played, and the bridge prize a set of exquisitely hand embroidered guest towels, was carried off by Mrs. Cloman, while Mrs. Barlow had the highest score for five hundred. Many other guests came in for tea, and the 26th Infantry band played a delightful concert on the lawn. Capt. and Mrs. Kilburn entertained a large dinner party Saturday at the Country Club. The table decorations were in yellow, and covers were laid for twelve, the guests including Major and Mrs. S. A. Cloman, Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Natalie Campbell, Lieutenant Burt and Mr. Monnier.

Sunday afternoon the 26th Infantry band played a popular concert on the Parade in front of the barracks, and enormous crowds came up from the city to enjoy the unusual treat. On Monday Mrs. Edwards, of the city, was hostess at an informal tea, when her guests included many of the post people. On Thursday at a dinner given by the Sault de Sainte Marie Club Major S. A. Cloman, 26th Inf., gave an interesting talk on Liberia, its past, present and future. On Friday Mrs. Connor was hostess at a delightful tea, which included many guests from the city, as well as from the post, while that evening Mrs. Barlow gave a delightful dinner before the hop, when the table was charmingly decorated in pink, and the guests included Capt. and Mrs. Kilburn, Mrs. Blasland and Lieutenant Rose.

The first of the series of informal hops to be given during the stay of the regimental band was held in the gymnasium on Friday night and proved a great success, about forty couples enjoying the good floor and excellent music. Mr. and Miss Norton, of Alabama, who have been guests of Dr. and Mrs. Halliday, left Sunday for their home. Lieutenant Rose, of the class of 1912, West Point, is a recent arrival at the post, assigned to duty with the 26th Infantry.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Sept. 16, 1912.

Mrs. Farnham, Mrs. Fulton and Miss French were guests of Miss Whitmore at the Country Club for bridge Sept. 9. Mr. and Mrs. Hussie and children were week-end visitors with Capt. and Mrs. Switzer.

The 1st Battalion left Sept. 12 for Plattsmouth, Neb., where they will have their annual target practice. Captain Switzer is in command of the battalion and Lieutenant Kelley is adjutant. Other officers with the battalion are Captains Howell, Van Dyne and Coleman and Lieutenants Farnham, Wilson, Fulton and Wilhelm. They expect to be gone until about the middle of October.

Mrs. Davis left Sept. 10 for Atchison, Kas., to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Ingalls. Mrs. Fulton entertained charmingly at a tea Sept. 12 in honor of her mother, Mrs. Bennett, of Denver. Present: Mesdames Griffith, Hentig, Farnham, Nesbitt, Butler, Switzer, Chenoweth, Van Dyne and Kelley, Misses Plummer and Baker. Major and Mrs. French were hosts at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Butler, Major Dale and Miss French. Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman returned on Thursday from a month's leave spent in the East and Canada.

Lieutenants Hayes and Brown, who graduated from West Point this year, have arrived at Crook. Lieutenant Hayes is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Nesbitt, and Lieutenant Brown is with Captain Butler.

Invitations have been received for the wedding of Miss Sweet and Lieutenant Whiting. The ceremony will be performed at Trinity Cathedral the evening of Oct. 1, followed by a reception at the Winona. Col. and Mrs. Allaire have returned from a vacation spent in Colorado. Capt. and Mrs. Van Dyne made Mr. and Mrs. Bennett the guests of honor at a dinner on Sunday, Sept. 15. Others present were Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton and Miss Baker. Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of Mrs. Nuttman, will enter Brownell Hall next week.

Sunday evening services have been resumed in the gymnasium since the return of Chaplain Chenoweth. Capt. and Mrs. Nesbitt gave a Sunday evening supper to Mrs. Van Dyne, Miss Baker, Miss French, Lieutenants Scott, Hayes and Brown. Mr. Bennett, who has been the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Fulton, leaves to-day for his home in Denver.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Sept. 15, 1912.

The Ladies' Card Club met with Mrs. Schoeffel Tuesday morning, Mrs. Frissell winning the high score prize. Mrs. Langhorn, mother of Mrs. Schley, who has been visiting relatives at Colorado Springs for the past month, returned to the post Thursday.

Mrs. Schoeffel and children were entertained Thursday by Mrs. Rockwell, of Denver. Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Deans entertained in honor of Mrs. Nelson, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. Prather. Those present were Mesdames Prather, Nelson, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Lieutenants Mort and McEnery. Lieutenant Wheatley left Friday to spend the week-end at Norrie hunting and fishing.

Captain Sanford left Saturday to spend a week hunting and fishing at Crystal Lake. Lieutenant Brewer is acting adjutant during the temporary absence of Lieutenant Wheatley. Saturday morning the post was surprised to find itself in the midst of a severe snowstorm, which continued all day.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 19, 1912.

Capt. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, returned from Europe to Annapolis on Saturday last. He spent two months abroad, touring the Continent. He speaks of having had a most pleasant and beneficial vacation. Immediately upon his arrival here Captain Gibbons called a meeting of the Academic Board. In the changes at the Academy, Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning succeeds Comdr. George R. Marvel as head of the Department of Navigation, and Comdr. G. H. Burrage succeeds Comdr. B. F. Hutchinson as head of the Department of Seamanship.

Comdr. R. H. Jackson has been designated to succeed Comdr. E. H. Durrell as head of the department of English, Naval Academy. Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle is at present acting as the head of the department.

Lieut. Arthur P. Fairchild, U.S.N., has been selected as secretary and treasurer of the Navy Athletic Association. He succeeds Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, U.S.N., the new head of the department of navigation, Naval Academy.

With the purpose of simplifying the course at the Naval Academy and securing a more thorough grounding in the various subjects that form a part of the curriculum, plans have been adopted by the Academic Board and approved by the Navy Department, and will be put in operation with the opening of the next session. The changes are in line with those which will be made in the entrance examinations, which are designed to make special preparation unnecessary, and to confine the examinations to such branches as are taught in the ordinary schools of the country. It was stated that none of the subjects now taught in the Naval Academy will be eliminated, but that several will be taught in such a way that a more thorough grounding will be given in the fundamental portions, and little attention will be given to portions not regarded as of so much practical value.

Twenty-four midshipmen of the Fourth Class are undergoing treatment for ring-worm. The trouble began about two weeks ago, when ten midshipmen were affected. Bad soap or water has been assigned as the probable cause.

The board investigating the lighting system of Bancroft Hall recommend, instead of 40-watt electric lamps, the installation of 60-watt lamps, with a different style of shade from that now in use.

The re-examination of those midshipmen who failed in the final examination in June, and were deprived of their September leave, will begin on Monday next, and will probably continue for several days. There are about a dozen who were found deficient in the Second and Third Classes. There are also other midshipmen here under the ban for disciplinary delinquencies during the summer cruise, beside some for breaches of regulations during the academic year, who have been deprived of their usual summer leave.

Mrs. Grace Cygon, wife of Lieut. J. R. Cygon, Coast Art. Corps, is here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Armstrong. Mr. Walter H. Bookwalter, formerly lieutenant commander in the Navy, is here on a visit, with Mrs. Bookwalter, to the home of her parents, Commo. and Mrs. R. L. Phythian, U.S.N. Mrs. Charles Witte, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Prof. and Mrs. Charles A. Zimmerman, Ensign W. E. Goodhue, U.S.N., spent Sunday in Annapolis with friends. Mrs. Trench, wife of Comdr. M. E. Trench, U.S.N., who spent the summer at Orkney Springs, Va., has returned to her home in Annapolis. Lieut. Roger B. Colton, Coast Art. Corps, is visiting his brother here, Instr. M. A. Colton, Naval Academy. Lieut. Isaac C. Bogart, U.S.N., has reported for duty at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Nelson, wife of Capt. Thomas Nelson, U.S.N., is visiting at New London, Conn. The family of Instr. G. P. Coleman spent the summer at Cos Cob, Conn.

On Monday Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman, leader of the Naval Academy Band, and forty-five musicians of that organization, reported for duty. There have been band concerts during the whole summer, the members of the band taking their vacation in relays. The main reason for the band's presence here in full, before the Academic year begins Oct. 1, is to give the Fourth Class marching music.

The appointments of the officers of the regiment of midshipmen was announced on Sept. 19. The appointments are effective Oct. 1. The cadet commander or "five-striper" is Mdsn. W. H. P. Blandy. The cadet lieutenant commanders, commanding the 1st and 2d Battalions, are Everett L. Gayhart and George A. Andrews. Bruce G. Leighton is regimental adjutant, with rank of cadet lieutenant; Charles P. McFeaters and Adolf Von S. Pichardt are battalion adjutants, with the rank of cadet junior lieutenant. The following are cadet lieutenants and will command the eight companies: Henry L. Abbott, James C. Jones, Jr., Herman E. Keisker, Elmer L. Woodside, Glenn B. Davis, Harold C. Van Valtah, Roy J. Wilson and Frederick G. Crisp. The junior lieutenants are: Howard, Want, Suock, Wolf, Bryant, Jupp, Seibert and Ingraham. Ensigns: Penn, Matthews, Johnston, G. L. Green, Helmick, Hendren, Brownell and Knight.

The new Fourth Class has been organized into a battalion. The following are the leading officers in it: Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Evans, commanding; lieutenant and adjutant, J. E. Williams; lieutenants, commanding the four respective companies, J. E. Reinberg, G. D. Price, W. S. Carrington and D. R. Holcombe.

Football practice at the Naval Academy began Monday afternoon, when a squad of seventy members of the new Fourth Class appeared on Worden Field at the call of Lieut. Douglas L. Howard, the head coach. Prof. C. V. Cusachs, who later will take charge of the Fourth Class team, assisted with the coaching. Frank Weston, of Yale, the field coach, is expected during the week. The additional coaches will be Captain Dalton, Weems and Shaw, of last season's squad.

The members of the new squad were decidedly ahead of any Fourth Class aggregation of recent years in point of football knowledge and physical appearance, and it is believed that some excellent additions to the big squad will be developed. The best men will join the main squad, which assembles next week, and any of the others who show any football aptitude will be turned over to Prof. C. V. Cusachs who will have charge of the class team.

The first game of the Navy will be with Johns Hopkins University on Oct. 5. The other dates are: Oct. 12, Lehigh; 19, Swathmore; 26, Pittsburgh University; Nov. 2, Western Reserve University; 9, Bucknell; 16, Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina; 23, New York University; 30, West Point.

The following games have been scheduled for the Fourth Class: Oct. 23, Gettysburg College, reserves; Nov. 2, Tome School; Nov. 28, Williamson School.

There is a strong nucleus of last year's team left over to this. Of the eleven who defeated the Army last year are: Rodes, fullback and captain; Gilchrist, end; Brown, the heavy tackle, with R. O. Davis and Rodman, also tackles; Howe, guard, and heaviest man of the squad; and in addition the following players, who, more or less, participated in last year's games: Backfield—Cochran, Austin, Cassard, Leonard, Miller, Riche, Walker, Alexander, Bates, Collins, Nichols, Guards—Howe, Hall, Vaughan, Kreiner, Mitchell, F. R. Smith, Tackles—Daugherty, Hayler, Latimer, Redman, De Rhode, Ends—McKeavy, Cook, Deets, Overesch, J. P. Brown, Center—Ingram.

The losses to the team by graduation were: Captain Dalton, Weems, center; Wakeman, guard; Hamilton and Elmer, ends; Sowell, quarterback. While all the losses are great, none will be so difficult to replace as that of Dalton, whose happy goals from the field gave victory to the Navy in the last two seasons.

ROSTER OF THE FOURTH CLASS, NAVAL ACADEMY, CLASS OF 1916.

The following is the complete list of the Fourth Class, Naval Academy, which has been admitted this summer:

B. R. Alexander, Ala.; M. M. Alger, Mass.; E. S. Alston, Tex.; R. A. Awtry, Ga.
W. P. Bacon, O.; L. W. Bagby, Mo.; C. A. Baker, Va.; H. O. Baker, Va.; L. B. Balou, Kas.; A. H. Bateman, Mont.; H. V. Baugh, Ind.; R. L. Beall, N.C.; F. E. Beatty, Jr., Minn.; F. W. Benson, S.C.; R. S. Berkeley, Ind.; C. G. Berwind, Pa.; J. E. Betts, Ia.; W. J. Birmingham, Pa.; C. A. Blackburn, Neb.; J. M. Bloom, Mich.; G. F. Bogan, Ill.; W. E. Borden, Jr., N.C.; R. C. Bourne, Mass.; W. F. Boyer, Mo.; C. E. Braine, Jr., N.Y.; R. A. Branch, Kas.; G. P. Brewster, Jr.,

Colo.; G. W. Briggs, Wis.; H. B. Broadfoot, N.C.; L. F. Brown, Conn.; G. F. Bunnell, N.Y.; A. D. Burhans, Mich.

M. O. Carlson, Ore.; R. B. Carney, at large; D. M. Carpenter, Pa.; T. De Witt Carr, W.Va.; W. S. Carrington, S.C.; J. H. Carson, S.C.; W. R. Casey, N.Y.; O. R. Cauldwell, Ind.; C. P. Cecil, Ky.; T. L. Chalmers, N.H.; G. F. Chapline, Neb.; R. R. Claghorn, Wash.; E. F. Cochrane, N.D.; M. Cole, N.Y.; J. P. Compton, Conn.; T. R. Colley, Jr., Cal.; L. Cooper, Ga.; T. V. Cooper, Pa.; W. B. Cowles, Hawaii; P. R. Cowley, Mass.; C. Craig, N.C.; F. B. Craves, at large.

B. S. Dague, Ill.; J. E. Dailey, Ind.; G. D. Davidson, La.; J. K. Davis, Pa.; R. E. Davidson, Mo.; J. H. Doyle, Jr., at large; S. E. Dudley, Wyo.; W. E. Duke, Va.; J. B. Dunbar, Tex.; A. Durant, Ga.; C. T. Durgin, N.J.

N. P. Earle, Ill.; E. S. Earnhart, N.C.; A. T. Emerson, —; O. W. Erickson, Okla.; E. L. Erickson, N.Y.; C. E. Evans, Va.; R. V. A. Faling, Mich.; H. N. Fallon, Pa.; W. M. Feichter, at large; L. S. Fiske, Mo.; D. B. Fitch, La.; B. P. Flood, Cal.; F. C. Foley, Kas.; W. J. Forrestel, N.Y.; H. W. Fox, Ind.; A. E. Fraser, N.J.; E. C. Fuller, Mich.; B. G. Furey, N.Y.

R. G. Gambrell, Md.; N. N. Gates, at large; A. C. Geisenhoff, N.Y.; R. N. Getty, Jr., at large; M. E. Gibson, N.Y.; C. C. Gill, Tenn.; C. T. Gilman, Tex.; S. P. Ginder, Pa.; P. R. Glutting, Ind.; P. S. Goen, Ia.; V. F. Grant, Miss.; H. J. Grassie, Mass.; J. W. Gregory, N.Y.; H. L. Grosskopf, Minn.

C. G. Halpine, N.Y.; S. A. Hamilton, Conn.; O. B. Hardison, N.C.; T. W. Harrison, Jr., Va.; C. H. Havill, O.; W. G. Hawthorne, Ill.; W. S. Heath, S.C.; H. C. Habensteit, Ill.; T. B. Hendley, Tenn.; L. Herndon, Okla.; C. H. Hilton, N.M.; J. Hinton, Wis.; R. S. Hitchcock, Mass.; B. R. Holcomb, N.Y.; M. G. Holmes, Miss.; C. M. Holton, O.; G. C. Horner, O.; H. M. Horne, Mich.; G. F. Hussey, Jr., Mass.; A. L. Hutton, Ala.

A. W. Jacobson, Ia.; L. V. Jefferis, N.Y.; B. F. Jenkins, N.H.; E. H. Jenkins, Va.; E. H. Jones, Pa.; H. E. Jones, Ind.; H. S. Jones, N.Y.; R. H. Jones, W.Va.; R. K. Jones, Okla.; C. T. Joy, Ill.

S. F. Kalk, Neb.; R. E. Keating, Ill.; J. H. Keefe, Me.; T. J. Keliher, Jr., Mass.; L. E. Kelly, Pa.; R. N. Kennedy, N.H.; J. L. Kenworthy, Pa.; A. A. Kercheval, Ind.; T. Ketcham, Ill.; A. Kimball, N.M.; E. D. King, N.Y.; P. D. Kirtland, Kas.; S. W. Kirtland, Fla.; W. A. Kitts, 3d, N.Y.; G. C. Klein, O.; C. A. Krez, Wis.

W. V. Lamb, W.Va.; R. S. LaMotte, Wash.; N. T. Lawrence, Jr., Mich.; J. H. Lawson, Mo.; J. J. Lennon, Ill.; W. F. Loventhal, Tex.; W. C. Luth, N.Y.; C. H. Lyle, Tenn.; H. K. Lyle, Mass.

A. C. McFall, S.C.; K. McGinnis, Ill.; W. E. McKay, Mass.; E. M. Major, N.Y.; F. R. Marston, Fla.; G. F. Martin, Cal.; H. B. Massman, Jr., Wis.; A. D. Mayer, Minn.; S. G. Mayfield, Jr., S.C.; P. L. Meadows, La.; H. C. Merwin, Neb.; A. C. Miles, Cal.; W. E. Miller, N.Y.; S. J. Milliken, Del.; J. D. Montgomery, W.Va.; D. P. Moon, Ind.; A. J. Moore, Kas.; G. Morgan, W.Va.; H. M. Mullinix, Ind.

D. D. Nelson, Ill.; R. C. Neville, Mo.; P. L. Northern, Jr., N.C.

A. T. Pamperin, Wis.; I. Parker, Tenn.; T. R. Parkhurst, Mo.; T. T. Patterson, N.J.; H. L. Phelps, N.Y.; W. K. Phillips, Ga.; G. D. Price, W.Va.; J. D. Price, Ark.; W. R. Price, Md.; W. P. Quinby, N.Y.

A. W. Radford, Ia.; V. H. Ragsdale, Ga.; H. J. Redfield, N.Y.; J. D. Reed, Jr., Ky.; J. E. Reinburg, N.M.; A. M. Rhudy, Ga.; J. S. Roberts, Jr., Ky.; F. O. Roberts, Okla.; B. J. Rodgers, Pa.; A. C. Rogers, Tenn.; F. O. Rogers, Tex.; A. B. Root, R.I.; C. H. Roper, Cal.; J. R. Routh, Jr., Mich.; P. W. Rutledge, Ill.; D. L. Ryan, Ariz.; J. B. Ryan, O.

L. E. Saffer, Mass.; E. P. Sauer, Ia.; W. H. Saunders, S.C.; A. L. Sawyer, Ill.; H. Schmidt, Pa.; W. W. Schott, Kas.; A. E. Schrader, Ind.; J. A. Scott, Ala.; A. Scott, Del.; A. J. Selman, La.; R. D. Shelby, Miss.; J. W. Simms, Miss.; W. H. Sitz, Ia.; E. M. Smith, Ore.; F. A. Smith, Neb.; T. A. Solberg, Ida.; J. M. Steele, Cal.; J. A. Sternberg, Md.; E. J. Stoffel, Wis.; M. B. Stonecreek, Tenn.; G. W. Sumners, Ind.; R. J. Sutherland, N.D.; F. C. Sutherland, Wis.; L. K. Swenson, Utah; E. E. Swin, Pa.

A. Terhune, at large; W. M. Thompson, Va.; J. M. Tidley, Miss.; A. H. Toothman, W.Va.; E. Topp, N.Y.; R. B. Twining, Wis.

L. R. Vail, Pa.; R. J. Van Buskirk, Fla.; J. A. Vincent, Ill.; W. K. Vyse, N.J.

E. G. Wagner, Pa.; E. A. Wahl, Minn.; R. J. Walker, Pa.; T. D. Warner, Wis.; J. S. Watters, Jr., La.; F. Webb, Ind.; A. W. Webb, Ill.; E. Webb, La.; W. Webb, Wis.; D. J. W. N.J.; W. L. Welch, Ind.; L. P. Wessell, N.C.; C. J. Wheeler, Ala.; H. J. White, Md.; J. Wilkes, N.C.; J. E. Williams, Mass.; C. B. Wilson, N.Y.; M. Woods, N.D.; D. C. Woodward, Ga.; H. G. Wootton, N.C.; N. O. Wynkoop, Pa.
C. Young, Wis.; H. W. Ziroll, Mass.
Total, 262.

WEST POINT NOTES.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1912.

West Point suffered the worst storm in her recent history on Wednesday afternoon of last week, a most spectacular exhibition of thunder, lightning, rain, hail and wind. Although the gale did not last many minutes it did a great deal of damage. On the plain the elms were badly crippled and in the cadet camp many trees were snapped off like straws, leaving nothing but jagged trunks. A famous horse chestnut at the south of the old hospital lost a limb, completely spoiling its symmetry. Curiously enough the brunt of the wind was not felt in the northern part of the post and gardens escaped utter destruction. A Duffy bus was turned completely upside down and the driver was quite badly hurt. The few passengers escaped with bruises. Some of the roofing of the new Academic Building was blown away to the railroad tracks. Men were busy for the rest of the week carrying away the fallen trees and branches.

The enthusiasm over football practice is greater than ever and Captain Graves is well pleased with the good material he has at hand. The Army Athletic Council held a meeting on Tuesday evening and Lieutenant Shedd was appointed assistant football representative to succeed Lieutenant Westover, resigned. Lieutenant Lang was made baseball representative to the committee on games.

A new hook and ladder truck has been added to the fire-fighting equipment of the post. The new Academic Building is rapidly shooting up and now has four stories complete; a flag pole will be placed at the southeast corner, by order of Colonel Townsley.

Among recent visitors at the post have been Capt. H. K. Rutherford, Ord. Dept., of Sandy Hook Proving ground, and Lieut. George W. Beavers, who were here last Sunday; and Lieut. James H. Laubach, Mrs. Townsley has gone away for about two weeks.

On Friday while Capt. Manus McCloskey was jumping his horse over a stone wall, the horse failed to clear and fell rolling on Captain McCloskey, who had an arm bone fractured and sustained severe bruises.

The social event of the week was the dinner given in honor of Col. and Mrs. Townsley by Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu. Cullum Hall was beautifully decorated with palms and pink roses. The place-cards were pretty sketches in water-color. The palms in the center of the room formed a dome-like effect and five tables were grouped around this centerpiece. Music was played throughout the evening. It was a "progressive" dinner, the men changing seats after each course. Other guests were Miss Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. Holt, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Col. and Mrs. Tschappat, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Alley, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. Avery and Lieutenant Hobson.

Mrs. Henry Price, of New York, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer. Mrs. Babcock and her two children, who have been in Paris all summer, have arrived at the post. Captain Babcock was formerly at Saumur, France. Mrs. John J. Toffey, of Fort Leavenworth, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart early in the week. Col. and Mrs. Stuart gave a dinner in Mrs. Toffey's honor on Monday; the other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Estes and Captain Hughes. On Friday Major and Mrs. Clayton entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. McKell, Miss Vidmer, Miss Ware, Lieutenants Newman and Loustalot.

Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs's guests for the cadet hop on Sat-

urday were Mrs. H. E. Mitchell, of Highland Falls, and Miss Burch, of Brooklyn. Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery entertained at dinner on Friday; their guests were Mrs. Caffery's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt; Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Lieut. and Mrs. Burleson. Mrs. Toffey, of Fort Leavenworth, and Miss Audrey Hall, of Stamford, Conn., were the week-end guests of Lieutenant Morrison. Mrs. Prichard gave a dinner before the hop Saturday for Miss Townsley and Miss Helen Townsley, Cadets Harmon and Robertson. Mrs. Parker returned on Monday from Baltimore, where she had been with her son, Jim, who was operated on for appendicitis in the hospital there. The little boy was brought back on a stretcher and will be in bed for a week or more yet, but is improving and has passed the danger point.

At the cadet hop on Saturday evening Mrs. Keefer received with Cadet H. B. Lewis. Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson gave a dinner before the hop on Saturday for Miss Orme, the house guest of Col. and Mrs. Robinson. The other guests were Miss Vidmer, Lieutenant Ganoce, Cadets Viner, Butts, Tompkins and Crutcher and Mr. Wirt Robinson. Captain Ryan's guests on Wednesday were Capt. Miguel Gutierrez, of the Spanish army, and his brother, Señor Don Thomas Servando Gutierrez, a journalist of Havana, Cuba. They are on their way to Spain where Captain Gutierrez will join his regiment and Señor Gutierrez will represent the majority of the Cuban press at the convention to be held at Cadiz. After Captain Ryan had entertained them at luncheon Lieutenant Curry and Mr. Asensio showed them around the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs's guests at dinner on Sunday were Cadets Cramer, Johnson, A. B. and Kennard. Col. and Mrs. Stuart have visiting them Mrs. Stuart's mother, sister and brother. Mrs. Jervey, Miss Jervey and Mr. Jervey, of Charleston, N.C.

When the Chinese General Lan Tan Wei visited West Point last week he was entertained at luncheon at the club. Those present were Colonel Townsley, General Lan Tan Wei and three of his suite, Colonels Fieberger, Gordon, Echols, Bethel, Keefer, Holt and Lieutenant Glade. The parents of Mrs. Harry Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Bowe, of Richmond, Va., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hodges. Captain Hughes gave a dinner at the club on Sunday for Mrs. Toffey and Miss Audrey Hall, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Lieutenant Morrison, Mr. J. J. Toffey, Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs entertained with a cadet dinner on Saturday for their guest, Miss Burch, of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Donald, of Mobile, Ala., were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman for a day last week. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Greene, of Dallas, Texas, parents of Mrs. Clifford Jones, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Hilgartner, Miss Annabelle and Master Heinrich Hilgartner, of Austin, Texas, are spending the week at the hotel. Mrs. Hilgartner is the sister of Mrs. Lewis Moore. Mrs. Stout, of New York, sister of Cadet Louis Craig, is a visitor at the post.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody's guests at dinner on Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Allen and Lieut. and Mrs. Dodds. Lieutenant Wilbur, of the class of 1912, recently visited the post on his way to the Canal Zone. Mrs. Woodman and Miss Woodman, of Brooklyn, came up for the cadet hop on Saturday.

Gen. Charles Roe and six officers of the New York National Guard attended the parade on Sunday. Among the recent guests at the hotel are Mrs. James Ireland Thompson, Miss Mary E. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Bruce, Miss Bruce, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. H. G. Fields, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dexter, Mr. A. J. Snider, Mr. Stacey H. Hamwell, Mr. P. H. Holland, Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Emhardt, Miss Nancy Emhardt.

Mrs. DeWitt C. Jones was hostess at a charming tea given in honor of her mother, Mrs. Charles C. Pierce, who has spent the summer at West Point. It took place on Tuesday afternoon at the club and among the guests were Misses Fieberger, Wilcox, Vidmer, Youngberg, Estes, De Witt, Thomlinson, Daley, O'Hara, Asensio, Williams, Cross, McKell, Westover, Hammond, Johnson, G. G. Bartlett, Allen, Bell, Bank, Boyd, Chaney, Power, Geoffrey Bartlett, Dunwoody, Smith, Eddy, Mrs. Clifford Jones poured tea, Mrs. Caffery served cream and Mrs. Youngberg, Mrs. Hodges and Mrs. J. S. Jones assisted in serving.

The battalion officers, captains and lieutenants, of the battalion organization of the Corps of Cadets, are as follows:

Cadet lieutenant and adjutant, Cophorne; cadet lieutenant and quartermaster, Peale; cadet sergeant major, Robertson, W. A.; cadet quartermaster sergeant, Hoge.

Co. A, captain, Cain; lieutenants, Devore, Crittenberger, Young, G. R.

Co. B, captain, Crane, W. C., Jr.; lieutenants, Keyes, Danielson, Crawford, R. W.

Co. C, captain, Van Vliet, J. H.; lieutenants, Newcomer, Craig, Underhill.

Co. D, captain, Gertsner; lieutenants, Canady, Dorst, Viner.

Co. E, captain, Putnam; lieutenants, Sliney, Spencer, Perkins.

Co. F, captain, Brown, T. K.; lieutenants, Lovell, Englehart, Patch.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 17, 1912.

Miss Lucy Day Martin, daughter of Senator Thomas Staples Martin, of Virginia, was the cynosure of all eyes when she broke the little christening bottle over the immense new naval collier, Proteus, at the Newport News shipyard Saturday at eleven o'clock. The launching was most informal, and witnessed by only a few invited guests outside of the christening party. Immediately after, the builders tendered a luncheon to Miss Martin. Covers were laid for fifty, and Miss Martin's attendants were Misses Sarah Randolph and Elizabeth Kearney, of Charleston, and Miss Mary Carter Riddle, of Florida. Mrs. C. F. Day, Miss Martin's grandmother, of Smithfield, and Senator Martin accompanied her.

Miss Rosalie Langhorne entertained Tuesday at a bridge luncheon for her guest, Mrs. Husband E. Kimball, of Washington, D.C. To meet her were Mrs. Max DeMott, Mrs. Edward Raguet, Mrs. Shieffert, Mrs. Morse, Miss Gautier, of Georgia, Miss Margaret Van Patten, Miss Sue Jordan, of St. Louis, Miss Louie Hudgins, Miss Bessie Kelly and Miss Margaret Bilisoly. Mrs. De Mott won a pretty picture. Among the guests at the luncheon at Hotel Warwick, Saturday, for the launching party were Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, Miss Sue B. Emerson and Miss Annie M. Albertson. G. Y. R. Blakey, in charge of the enlisted branch of the bureau of the Navy Department, Washington, inspected St. Helena Wednesday, highly praising the work being done there.

Miss Ellie LeJeune, of Washington, is the guest of Miss Fleet Murdaugh, Portsmouth. Ensign and Mrs. William C. Wickham, who spent August at Green Frier, Va., and Atlantic City, have left for Detroit, where Ensign Wickham has been ordered for duty. Mrs. Frank Ueberth is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Millard in Ghent. Mdsn. Philip W. Yeatman is spending his leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Yeatman, in Ghent.

The two old ships, U.S.S. Jamestown and Portsmouth, used until recently for quarantine purposes in Hampton Roads, but now moved to the old torpedo station docks, are being stripped of all equipment of value, which will be sent to Fisherman's Island quarantine station. The old ships will be turned over to the United States Ordnance Department.

Asst. Surg. H. E. Jenkins, U.S.S. Nashville, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Jenkins, Norfolk. Miss Pat Morris, who has been the guest of her brother and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner, at Willoughby, and Miss Nancy Reid and Miss Bessie Murray, at their homes in Ghent, leaves to-day for her home in Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine returned Thursday from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. O. Emmerson Smith, Woodstock-on-the-Piankatank, Va. Lieut. and Mrs. Husband Kimball, guests of Miss Rosalie Langhorne, Portsmouth, have returned to their home in Washington.

The annual celebration at Yorktown, in commemoration of Lord Cornwallis's surrender to General Washington, Oct. 19, 1781, and the independence of the United States of America, will be celebrated Oct. 19. The War Department has assigned four companies of Coast Artillery and a band for the occasion. The Navy will also be represented, and one of the Presidential nominees will speak. Yorktown Hotel, re-opened this spring, will accommodate guests for the occasion.

Paymr. and Mrs. James C. Hilton, guests of their mother, Mrs. Harry Williams, Ghent, left yesterday for Baltimore, New York, Newport and Boston. Miss Sadie I. Ellis was married Saturday evening at eight o'clock at the home of her father, Mr. Joseph A. Ellis, Portsmouth, to E. L. Bourke, chief machinist's mate, torpedo destroyer Monaghan. Mr. and



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Mrs. Daniel F. Bourke were the only attendants. The bride was gowned in white crepe meteor and pearl trimmings over messaline, and the matron of honor in white lace over pink messaline. After the ceremony there was a large reception. Mr. and Mrs. Bourke will be at home at 612 Fourth street for the present.

Ex-Mayor and Mrs. J. Davis Reed have returned home from Newport, R.I., where they were the guests of their brother and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. John Dayton. Ensign Monroe Kelly is spending his leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lane Kelly, Ghent.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles Stanworth, retired, left Saturday for Lynchburg, Va., where he will be married this week to Miss Maude Miller Walker. Mrs. Bettie Wing, Miss Mabel Wing, Mr. Elmer Wing, Miss Alma Stanworth and Mr. Willis Stanworth leave to-day to attend the wedding. Lieut. Joseph Pagan paid a short visit to friends in Norfolk during the Florida's stay in Hampton Roads. Mrs. Carroll Mercer, who has been spending the summer at Virginia Beach, is a guest at Natural Bridge Hotel for the early fall.

The almost invincible Franklin ball team added another to their long list of victories when they defeated the South Carolina team by a score of 7 to 4 Thursday.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 16, 1912.

Capt. J. T. Watson, 7th Inf., left Monday for Jamestown, R.I., where he will be the guest for two months of his father, Rear Admiral John C. Watson, U.S.N. Lieut. J. F. Landis, 7th Inf., left Sunday for Chicago on military map detail. Lieut. J. F. Franklin, 7th Inf., will leave shortly for his detail at the University of Idaho. Major C. C. Ballou and Capt. C. E. Babcock, 7th Inf., leave for the Philippines on the November transport.

A daughter, Martha, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Edward Calvert, 9th U.S. Cav., at Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 8. Mrs. Calvert was formerly Miss Lucinda Neely, of Leavenworth.

The Catholic Athletic Club defeated the picked team from the post Sunday afternoon, 12 to 11.

Mrs. W. W. Trimmer, of Salt Lake City, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Orin Myer, and Captain Myer. Capt. Constant Cordier, 26th Inf., will arrive shortly for temporary duty. Capt. R. T. Ward left Tuesday for Denver, Colo. Lieut. F. E. Wilson, 7th Inf., expects to leave for Charleston, S.C., where he will be instructor in military science and tactics at the Citadel.

The 2d Squadron, 15th Cav., returned Tuesday from Kansas City, Mo., where they took part in the celebration of the battle of West Point. The horses were inspected and put in a separate part of the reservation, owing to the disease which is so prevalent among the horses in Kansas. The plague has caused hundreds of deaths among the horses. Colonel Cornman issued an order Monday that no horses are allowed to come on the reservation, nor will any of the 1,600 animals at the post be allowed out of the reservation. Great inconvenience is being caused and the merchants were using motor trucks for their deliveries. The horses here are in fine condition, and it is hoped will get through the siege without any of the animals contracting the disease. The water supply is almost pure here, and the horses are on special feed and will be kept so until danger is passed; they are corralled in small bunches.

Mrs. C. W. P. Collins, who has been spending some time in Kansas City, Mo., will leave Sept. 19 for a visit with relatives and friends in New York city, Washington, D.C., Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pa. She will be accompanied to New York by her granddaughter, Miss Dorothy Anderson, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Alvord Van Patten Anderson, 6th Cav., who after a short visit with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, of Montclair, N.J., will go to Stanton, Va., where she will enter Stewart Hall and remain for the next two years.

Mrs. John Allen Dougherty, wife of the late Lieutenant Commander Dougherty, U.S.N., and Mr. Dougherty's aunt, Miss Reed, of Kansas City, will sail shortly for Japan for several months' stay. Lieut. J. F. Franklin, 7th Inf., left Thursday for Moscow, Idaho, where he will be instructor at the State College of Idaho.

The 7th Infantry band and four companies of the 7th will go to Atchison, Kas., Oct. 4, to take part in the Corn Carnival to be held at that place. Lieut. L. D. Beach, 14th Cav., left Thursday for Fort McIntosh, Texas. En route, he will visit relatives at Atlanta, Ga., arriving at his station the latter part of September.

Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Williams, U.S.M.C., are entertaining Mrs. Williams's mother, Mrs. E. T. Morris, of Washington, D.C., who will remain during the winter. Capt. W. P. Serews, 19th Inf., leaves shortly for a four months' absence. Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart, guest of her mother, Mrs. Frank Mallo, left Wednesday to join Lieutenant Gearhart at Fort Monroe, Va.

Miss Lottie Fuller was among the guests at a delightful bridge party in the city Thursday morning by Mrs. Vernon A. Schoop. Mrs. R. J. West and children, who have been with Lieutenant West in Alaska for two years will arrive in a few days to visit Mrs. West's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Parmelee on the South Esplanade. Mrs. Xavier Blauvelt and daughter, Elaine, Mrs. William Thearle and son, William, will be guests for some time of Mr. and Mrs. George Black, at their suburban home, Pilot Knob. Lieut. J. M. Wainwright, 15th Cav., will come here shortly for duty.

Thirty-five recruits arrived Wednesday from Fort Slocum, N.Y., for the 2d Battalion of Engineers.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Littlefield, who have been spending several months abroad, will return to their home in Kansas City Oct. 1. Col. H. O. Perley, Med. Corps, left Friday for Detroit, Mich., where he will spend a short leave.

The 2d Squadron of the 15th Cavalry will leave Sept. 24 for an overland trip to Hiawatha, Kas., to take part at the Brown county fair, commencing Sept. 28. From there they will go to Atchison, Kas., and take part in the Corn Carnival. Lieut. Harry Gantz, a member of the second lieutenants' class, here for instruction, entertained the members with a

slumber party Thursday evening. Capt. William L. Guthrie entertained Thursday with a delightful dinner. The officers of the Engineer Corps now stationed at the post include Major M. L. Walker, Capt. R. T. Ward, Lieuts. W. M. Chubb, H. L. Watkins, R. S. A. Dougherty, S. C. Finch, Capt. T. N. Dillon, Lieuts. S. C. Godfrey, J. C. N. Lee, J. A. O'Connor, J. G. Steese, W. H. Sage, Jr., C. S. Ridley and Capt. G. R. Spalding.

Mr. and Mrs. William Edwin Thomas, of Leavenworth, Kas., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Katherine Meredith, to Lieut. John O'Keefe Taussig, 7th U.S. Inf., now stationed at Fort Leavenworth. The wedding will take place in November at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, wife of the late General MacArthur, of Milwaukee, Wis., will be the guest during the winter of her son, Capt. Douglas MacArthur. Mrs. Edward Siegerfoos, accompanied by her daughter and son, has arrived from the East to join Captain Siegerfoos, who is assistant instructor in law at the Service Schools. Mrs. Margaret O'Keefe is entertaining her son, Rev. Father Timothy P. O'Keefe, 13th Cav., now stationed at Alcatraz Island, Cal. Father O'Keefe was accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Josephine O'Keefe, who has been spending the summer with him. Lieut. H. W. Fleet, 19th Inf., left Saturday for an extended visit at Culver, Ind. Lieut. J. A. O'Connor, C.E., left Saturday for a stay at Redlands, Cal.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Sept. 9, 1912.

It was learned officially not long ago that a new School of Musketry would begin Sept. 15, which means that our gaieties will be quite active during the next three months.

Capt. and Mrs. Hutton entertained very prettily at dinner several evenings ago in honor of Lieutenant Gillem's birthday. Their other guests were Captains Jordan and Smith. Last week Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller and Lieut. and Mrs. Hoey motored up to San Francisco for a few days' shopping and theater trip. Lieut. and Mrs. Gillis were also visitors in the city last week. The swimming parties have been revived again, now that the troops have returned, and the last two Tuesday evenings the cars have been crowded with enthusiasts. The club is now open for the ladies Tuesday evenings and many couples drop in for refreshments before beginning their trudge up the hill. The afternoon of Aug. 28 Mrs. Greacen entertained at a pretty card party for her mother, Mrs. Hason. Her table prizes were dainty Japanese baskets filled with flowers. The ladies who enjoyed her hospitality were Mesdames Barth, McCaskey, Lewis, Merriman, Adams, Fonda, Baxter, Solélie, Howard and Miss Bittman.

Wednesday afternoon Misses Spence and Rucker were hostesses at a pretty little tea at the Spence home in New Monterey. Among those who called during the afternoon were Mesdames Knabenshue and McCaskey and Misses Ames, Warner, Bowen, Johnson and Kay. The cantata of Queen Esther in Pacific Grove Friday evening, in which Miss Pickering sang the leading role, took a number of people from the hop at the post. Nevertheless a very jolly evening was spent. Lieut. and Mrs. Greacen entertained at dinner before the hop for Miss Katherine Mason. Their other guests were Mrs. Mason, Miss Bowen and Lieutenants Phelps and Gillem. Miss Monohall is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Benteen for a few weeks.

Major Rose and Captain McFeely returned from San Diego a few days ago. Captain Smedberg, 14th Cav., on duty with the School of Musketry, returned Saturday morning from his leave spent in the East. The departures have been unusually numerous during the past week. Friday Miss Bittman, who has been the guest of Mrs. Barth for several weeks, left for Southern California. Lieutenant Pullman left last week also on leave, and Saturday morning Lieutenants Hoop and Fletcher were East on three months' leave, respectively. The morning of Aug. 31 Mrs. Greacen's mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Mason, left after their delightful visit of six weeks. On Saturday evening the club was the scene of a jolly gathering to witness the performance of "The Lost Prince," gotten up by Miss Bowen and given by several of the younger children of the post for the Army Relief. The evening was very successful in every way. Those taking part were Miss Ruth Miller, Miss Lillian Lewis, Miss Elizabeth Fuller, Misses "Patty" and Elizabeth Merriman and Misses Helen and Janet Sylvester.

Sunday morning services in the Assembly Hall were conducted by the chaplain for the first time in three weeks, and were very well attended. In the afternoon the Presidio nine played the team from Monterey, in town, for the benefit of the admission day celebration, and the final score was 7 to 6, in favor of the Monterey team. A board of officers met at the post Monday morning for the examination of civilians for commissions. Among those to be examined is Mr. William Everts, brother of Lieutenant Everts, of the 12th Infantry. On the eve of his departure Capt. A. T. Smith was notified that his detail had been canceled. The Captain is now hurriedly unpacking his newly crated furniture for the expected arrival soon of Mrs. Smith. Lieutenant Colonel Barth returned to the post last week from duty in San Francisco. Mrs. J. R. Walker, of the 12th, is out of danger from her serious illness, which called Lieutenant Walker East so suddenly from the maneuvers. Lieutenant Walker is expected back in a week or ten days.

Col. and Mrs. Bowen entertained at dinner Aug. 30 for Lieut. and Mrs. Rivet, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoey, Captain Smith and Lieutenant Taylor. Lieutenant Taylor has since left for the East, where he expects to spend a three months' leave. Mrs. Finch has been the guest of Mrs. McFeely for the last few days. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Doyle were hostesses at a pretty sewing party and tea Sept. 2. Delicious refreshments were served and those assisting were Misses Rose and Bowen. Others present were Mesdames Barth, Geo. Rose, Remington, Adams, Webb, Greacen, Rivet, Hoey, Gillis and Baxter and Miss Davis. Capt. K. F. Smith, 29th Inf., with station at Fort Porter, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey several days ago. Lieut. L. H. Smith, 6th Inf., has been in Monterey for the last few days. Lieut. and Mrs. White, Madame White and young Master "Bob" White, have all gone to San Francisco for a short visit.

On Wednesday morning the field officers of the post started on their three days' test ride, under Colonel Bowen. Camp has been established on the target range and is in charge of Lieutenant Adams. Those taking the ride are Colonel Bowen, Lieutenant Colonels Barth and Miller and Majors Hall, Rose and Lewis. Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Hutton entertained at a dainty dinner for Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey and Lieut. and Mrs. Hoey. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Lewis was hostess at a pleasant card party. The band gave a concert before the house at the close of the afternoon. The table prizes, dainty little water colors in gold frames, were won by Mrs. Barth, Mrs. McCaskey and Miss Ames. Tea was served by Mrs. Bowen, and others playing cards were Mesdames Baxter, Treuholtz, Learmont, Read, Miller, Greacen and Gillis and Miss Bowen.

The evening of Sept. 5 Miss Clara Alexander, who has been so successful with her negro recitations at Pacific Grove and Del Monte, gave one at the Assembly Hall, under the patronage of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Barth. Miss Alexander was most cordially received by the audience of post people and their friends. Between the recitations Miss Edith Hall played several violin solos, accompanied by Mrs. Nalle. Mrs. Merriman has been ill for the past few days, but is now in the city for a short visit. School has opened for the fall term, and the post is rather destitute of children these mornings. Captain Jordan returned Thursday evening from a five days' leave spent in San Francisco. Friday afternoon and evening saw a very heavy rainfall, the earliest that has been experienced in California for twenty-five years. Saturday the Misses Jacks were hostesses at a beautiful tea at their handsome home in Monterey for Mrs. Lassiter and Mrs. Thomas. An orchestra played soft music during the reception, and the guests were entertained during part of the afternoon by Miss Alexander with her negro stories. The ladies from the post who called during the afternoon were Mesdames Miller, Barth, Lewis, Knabenshue, Hill, McCaskey, Greacen, Webb and Miss Bowen.

The evening of the same day Major Hall and Miss Hall entertained several of their friends at dinner at Del Monte, attending the hop in the hotel afterward. Major Hall's guests were Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey and Lieutenant Adams, while those at Miss Hall's table included Misses Bowen and

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Bittman and Lieutenants Phelps and Gillem. Saturday night was also the beginning of festivities for the admission day celebration in Monterey. From eight o'clock until midnight Alvarado street was swarming with a goodnatured crowd of confetti throwers. Among those who went down from the post were Lieut. and Mrs. Nalle, Lieut. and Mrs. Greacen, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoey, Lieutenant Phelps and Mr. Kern. Sunday morning a reproduction was given of the landing of Father Junipero Serra. Mass was held on the exact spot where Father Serra held it so many years ago, just within the gates of the reservation. Unfortunately the affair was almost two hours late, and many left before mass was held.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 13, 1912.

Lieut. Ira A. Smith, U.S.A., is registered at the U. S. Grant Hotel. Major H. R. Fay, C.A.C., N.G.C., has been on an extended trip in the back country in his capacity as councilman and superintendent of the Water Department. Miss Leicester Sehon, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John L. Sehon, who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Edmund S. Wright at Fort Yellowstone for the summer, is expected home about the middle of October, having extended her visit six weeks longer than first planned.

Viscount Penhoist D'Azay, lieutenant in the French army and an attaché of the French Embassy at Washington, has been here investigating the coal facilities and conditions of this harbor. Major and Mrs. John Stafford, U.S.A., retired, have been touring the back country and were guests at the Alpine Tavern. Capt. A. A. Ackerman, U.S.N., retired, is erecting a handsome residence at 3164 Curlew street, to cost \$14,000. Col. D. C. Collier, formerly on the Governor's staff, and now president of the Panama-California Exposition, has returned from an extended trip which took him through South America and across to Europe in the interests of the exposition.

The Japanese training ship Taisei Maru has been in port for several weeks, and is now expected to remain until after Oct. 1. Capt. M. Sasaki has been confined to a local hospital for about two weeks by an attack of illness. The third officer of the ship died suddenly Sunday, and after funeral services here the remains were forwarded to Los Angeles for cremation.

Invitations have been received here for the marriage of Lieut. Irving Hall Mayfield, U.S.N., to Miss Juliet Borden, to take place at St. John's Episcopal Church in Los Angeles on Wednesday evening, Oct. 2. Mrs. Harry Borden, sister-in-law of the bride, will be matron of honor, and Mrs. Harry Ellis Collins, wife of Paymaster Collins, cousin of the bride, will also act in the same capacity. The bridesmaids will be Misses Katherine Stearns, Elizabeth Wood, Florence Wood, Katherine Johnson and Virginia Walsh. Lieut. Thomas A. Symington, U.S.N., will be best man. The ushers will be Navy men, including Ensign Vance D. Chapline, Ensign Smith, Lieut. Charles F. Pousland and Jesse B. Oldendorf and Paymr. Henry Ellis Collins. Lieutenant Mayfield and his bride will spend the winter at Hotel del Coronado.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Sept. 13, 1912.

Dental Surgeon Sherwood left on Sept. 20 for Calexico, Cal., after a sojourn of two weeks. Miss Sarah Hunter and Mr. David Hunter gave a picnic dinner on North Island Aug. 30 for Misses Griffith, Kynder, Enneking, Stevens, Mr. W. Scott and Mr. E. Kyle. On Sept. 4 Mrs. Leococq gave a pretty little bridge complimentary to her sister, Miss Perkins. Those present were Mrs. W. Prentice, B. Prentice, Mrs. Stafford, wife of Major John Stafford, retired; Miss Austin and her sister, Mrs. Shoner, wife of Lieut. H. G. Shoner, of the destroyer Stewart; Mrs. Lohr, Miss Lockwood, Mrs. McCune and Miss Perkins. Mrs. Hunter, Miss Hunter and Mrs. Drake came in for tea.

Lieut. Ira Smith, 12th Inf., was a visitor on the post Sept. 4. On Sept. 6 Miss Hunter's luncheon guests were the Misses Lucile and Mary Griffith, Miss C. Curtis, Mr. W. Scott and Mr. E. Kyle. Lieut. and Mrs. Drake entertained at dinner on Sept. 7 for Lieut. Mrs. A. DeV. Johnson and Lieut. and Mrs. McCune.

Mrs. Palmer, wife of Captain Palmer, Med. Corps, arrived on the Yale from Fort Wright. Captain Palmer is taking Dr. Gibson's place while the latter is on leave. Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Maxwell, of Los Angeles, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr on Sept. 6. On Sept. 11 the officers from the torpedo fleet called at the post. They were Lieut. M. K. Metcalf, of the flagship Whipple; Lieut. I. H. Mayfield, of the destroyer Hull; Lieut. T. A. Symington, of the Perry; Lieut. C. F. Pousland, of the Preble, and Lieut. H. G. Shoner, of the Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. Shultz, cousins of Lieutenant Lohr, from Los Angeles, were guests on the post Sept. 7. Sept. 12 Captain Leococq and Lieutenant Lohr made a boarding call on the officers of the torpedoboots.

Mrs. McCune had for bridge and tea on Sept. 12 Mrs. R. DeV. Johnson, Miss Perkins and Mrs. Lohr. Lieut. and Mrs. Mrs. Johnson remained for dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer and Mrs. Lockwood were guests of the afternoon of Mrs. Lohr. They are from her home town in Marshall, Mich., and are touring the country and stopping at Coronado.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 15, 1912.

The post tennis players held a tournament Thursday afternoon. The pairs were decided by lot, and only doubles were played. The finals were contested by Lieutenants Crawford and Coates vs. Lieutenant Yount and Mr. Williams, the latter couple winning by a close margin. A number of the post people turned out to see the games.

Major and Mrs. Charles C. Clark gave a reception Saturday

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night to the entire post to announce the marriage of their daughter, Joannette Frances, to Lieut. Spencer M. Smith, 19th Inf., Wednesday evening, Sept. 11. Lieutenants Walker and Johnson, 19th Inf., and Lieutenant Patterson, of the 27th Inf., joined their organizations here Sept. 13. These officers graduated this year and have since graduation been on leave. The Moraine Hotel dance had a very large attendance Tuesday night. Among those from the post were Miss Getty, Miss Bishop, Miss Clark and Lieutenants Stevenson, Murphy, Crawford, Coates and Smith.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

CALVERT.—Born at Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1912, a daughter, Martha Calvert, to Mrs. Edward Calvert, wife of Captain Calvert, 9th U.S. Cav.

FERGUSON.—Born at Newport, R.I., Sept. 17, 1912, a son, John Norwood Ferguson, jr., to the wife of Lieut. John N. Ferguson, U.S.N.

FREEMAN.—Born at Hyde Park, Mass., Sept. 17, 1912, a son, James Carrington Freeman, to Ensign and Mrs. G. F. Freeman, U.S.N.

FUGER.—Born to the wife of Capt. F. W. Fuger, 13th U.S. Inf., at Cuartel de Espana, Manila, P.I., July 28, 1912, a daughter, Madeline Tennant.

GEE.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Cleveland C. Gee, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Fort De Russy, Honolulu, Aug. 30, 1912, a son, Stuart Connolly Gee.

GLASSBURN.—Born at New York city, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1912, a daughter, Anne Moore Glassburn, to the wife of Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

O'CONNOR.—Born at Fort McIntosh, Texas, Sept. 12, 1912, a daughter, Marion Tyler O'Connor, to Lieut. and Mrs. Marr O'Connor, U.S.A., at Fort McIntosh, Texas, Sept. 12, 1912.

PILLSBURY.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. George B. Pillsbury, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a daughter, Elizabeth Eldredye, on Sept. 16, 1912.

PRICE.—Born at Parang, Mindanao, P.I., July 12, 1912, a son, to Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Price, 8th U.S. Inf.

SCANLAND.—Born to Ensign Francis Worth Scanland, U.S.N., and Mrs. Scanland, Sept. 17, 1912, at Baltimore, Md., a son, Francis Worth Scanland, jr.

SHORT.—Born at New York, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1912, to P.A. Surg. and Mrs. William H. Short, U.S.N., a son, William Cunningham Short.

VAN KIRK.—Born at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1912, to Lieut. Harry Hill Van Kirk, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Van Kirk, a son, Harry Hill Van Kirk, jr.

WELLBROCK.—Born Sept. 19, 1912, to Ensign J. Howard Wellbrock, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wellbrock, a daughter, Pauline Schlatter Wellbrock.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—GERRY.—At Manila, P.I., Aug. 3, 1912, Capt. Murray Baldwin, 8th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Genevieve Gerry.

BENET—THOMPSON.—At Port Washington, Long Island, Sept. 3, 1912, Mr. William R. Benet, eldest son of Col. James Walker Benet, Ord. Dept., and Miss Teresa Frances Thompson.

CLARK—SECOR.—At Ossining, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1912, Lieut. Robert W. Clark, jr., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Ruth Louise Secor.

CONDITT—CORY.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 14, 1912, Ensign John H. Conditt, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Leila Cory.

HOAG—PLATT.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1912, Lieut. John A. Hoag, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Edith Gilman Platt.

HYDRICK—LIEBLING.—At Chicago, Ill., Sept. 18, 1912, Lieut. Jacob L. Hydrick, U.S.N., and Miss Josephine May Liebling.

MCKINLEY—DISOSWAY.—At Asheville, N.C., Sept. 18, 1912, Capt. James F. McKinley, 11th U.S. Cav., and Miss Margaret Disosway.

RENO—TRACY.—At Apalachin, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1912, Lieut. Walter E. Reno, U.S.N., and Miss Bethesda Beatrice Pauline Tracy.

SMITH—CLARK.—At Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 11, 1912, Lieut. Spencer Montgomery Smith, 19th U.S. Inf., and Miss Jeannette Frances Clark.

TITTMAN—CROSBY.—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 19, 1912, Miss Jean Audenried Crosby, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby, U.S.N., to Mr. Charles T. Tittman.

WISE—MULLINS.—At St. Mary's Church, West Forty-sixth street, New York city, Sept. 13, 1912, Harry L. Wise, electrician sergeant, first class, Coast Art. Corps, and Cornelia Mullins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Mullins. The groom is stationed at Fort Hamilton, N.Y. At home after Oct. 15, 1912. Reception held at home of bride, 662 Tenth avenue, N.Y. city.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—Died at Chicago, Ill., suddenly Sept. 5, 1912, Bessie R. Campbell, wife of Edgar C. Campbell, Pay Dept., U.S.A., and daughter of Capt. Robert G. Carter, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Carter, and sister of Capt. R. D. Carter, 17th U.S. Inf.

CROSBY.—Died at Jamestown, R.I., Sept. 17, 1912, Mrs. Mary A. Crosby, mother of the late Lieut. Freeman A. Crosby, U.S.N.

BURNETT.—Died Sept. 13, 1912, at Evergreen, Ala., Judge John D. Burnett, father of Lieut. John D. Burnett, jr., 17th U.S. Inf.

GREEN.—Died at New London, Conn., Sept. 12, 1912,

Mrs. Emilie M. Green, wife of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. Carl M. Green, U.S.R.C.S.

SCOTT.—Died at her home in Washington, D.C., Sept. 18, 1912, Elizabeth, widow of Col. Robert N. Scott, U.S.A.; daughter of the late Gen. Silas Casey, U.S.A.; sister of Rear Admiral Silas Casey, U.S.N., retired; of the late Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Casey, C.E., U.S.A.; and of the late Lieut. Edward W. Casey, U.S.A.

THOMPSON.—Died at Sheridan, Wyo., Sept. 10, 1912, Mr. Edward C. Thompson, of Meadville, Pa., father of Mrs. Helen Kreps, wife of Lieut. Col. Jacob F. Kreps, U.S.A.

WELLS.—Died at Washington, D.C., Sept. 16, 1912, Major Levi Wells, father of Lieut. Comdr. Chester Wells, U.S.N.

INSTRUCTION FOR N.G.N.Y.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the N.G.N.Y., has issued an important order bearing on the instruction of the force, which should be read with interest and profit, and it shows General O'Ryan's idea of what the National Guard should be, viz., properly instructed and self-respecting soldiers. Among the innovation is the reading of the Articles of War to organizations.

The order announces that the instruction is divided into two periods, viz., post drill and instruction season and field training season. The work under each head is outlined. General O'Ryan states, among other things, that the practical training of officers and enlisted men during the post drill and instruction season shall at each post be under the immediate supervision and control of the senior officer of the same regiment at the post, but the plan shall be subject to the approval of the regimental and brigade commanders. "It is the policy of the commanding general," says General O'Ryan, "to allow commanding officers, subject to the above limitation, the widest latitude in methods, sequence, duration and character of drills and instruction, holding all concerned for results. The results required from this phase of the year's work are soldiers physically fit and agile, soldierly and determined in bearing, thoroughly impressed with the responsibility for prompt and unquestioned execution of orders, clean in person and clothing, possessed of an intimate knowledge of the care and use of the weapons with which they are armed or which they may serve, and of the animals and working property of the command, who can intelligently use the first aid packet, and who possess a practical knowledge of their duties and of the drill regulations of the arm or corps in which they are serving so far as the same relate to their individual functions. In the case of officers, the results required are officers possessed of the above qualifications and in addition leadership, resourcefulness and efficiency for the field. In the theoretical instruction course of the post drill and instruction season, many aids and methods will be suggested which will lighten the burden of officers in the work of producing the above results.

"Upon termination of the first drill of the season, Sec. 13 of the Military Law and the Articles of War for the government of the armies of the United States, shall be read to each company by an officer thereof and in order to comply with Article 128 of such articles such section of the Military Law and said Articles of War shall again be read to such company upon the termination of the last drill of the post drill and instruction season in the month of April or May, 1913. The reading of the laws and articles herein required shall be performed in such manner that men of the company may hear and comprehend the meaning and import thereof, and have notice of the provisions of law and the punishments for violations thereof when the National Guard is serving in the field pursuant to the orders of the Governor. The reading of the Articles of War and of Sec. 13, M.L., and the date of such reading shall be noted in each instance in the company's report book. The term company as used herein shall include troops, batteries, sanitary organizations and all similar administrative units.

The practical training for officers and enlisted men will be observed and progress reported upon by the heads of the different departments, etc., which the order names.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Capt. Lewis M. Thierry, adjutant of the 9th N.Y., and Capt. Mills Miller, commanding the 15th Company, of the same command, have both been appointed majors to fill existing vacancies. The selection is considered excellent and both officers are possessed of good executive ability. Major Thierry first joined the Guard as private in Troop A, Jan. 19, 1895, and entered the 9th Regiment as a first lieutenant in December, 1899. Major Miller joined the 109th as a private in May, 1898, and received his first commission, that of second lieutenant, in November, 1904.

In a complimentary letter to Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th N.G.N.Y., Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, says: "As commander of the 1st Brigade, I cannot refrain from writing you to tell you how very deeply I appreciate the splendidly efficient work your regiment performed during the entire period of the Connecticut maneuvers. From the moment the 7th embarked on the Richard Peck on Saturday noon, Aug. 10, until they detrained at the Grand Central Station, Sunday afternoon, Aug. 18, their work was beyond the criticism of any one who has watched over and worked with state troops, cheerful, willing, and eager to set an example for the other regiments to follow. With such an influence as the 7th exerts, everyone can feel sure that all our best traditions and the respect for law and order will always be maintained. We, who are busy in our striving for material success, do not give those who make the sacrifices necessary to uphold our institutions, etc., sufficient praise or credit, but no one, no matter how devoid of patriotism, or enthusiasm for the citizen soldiers, could fail to be stirred to enthusiasm or pride, if he had seen the distinguished colonel of the 7th surrounded by his devoted officers and men; doing their military work during these maneuvers; without a grumble or protest, in rain and in pleasant weather, without proper food and water, and finally detaining with more expedition and order than I believe possible with the most perfect Regular regiments. Will you please convey to your officers and men the most sincere congratulations and appreciation of their brigade commander."

Battery A, 2d Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., Capt. Theron R. Strong, was well represented at the first military tournament at Syracuse, N.Y., Sept. 14. A section of the battery in the artillery race succeeded in securing first honors. The conditions of the competition included harnessing, then a trot of one-quarter of a mile and fire two rounds. The battery also entered two of its crack running horses in the Guidon race, which proved to be one of the most exciting events of the day. The conditions of this race was five miles in heavy marching order. The two horses entered by the battery were Julia, ridden by Q.M. Sergt. William B. Love, and Bitterroot, ridden by Stable Sergt. Thomas A. Doyle. The horse of Q.M. Sergeant Love won in fine style from a field of nine. Time, 13 min. 50 2-5 sec., with nearly 200 pounds up. Sergeant Doyle finished fourth on Bitterroot. Following are the names of the winning team: Artillery race, Sergt. Arthur Hirt, Pvt. F. E. Eschback, Corp. Charles King, Pvt. H. O. Travis, Pvt. R. Hoffman, Pvt. C. McEnery. Drivers: Paul Jaegle, Ray Sunderland, Walter Burke.

The National Guard Association of the United States will meet in Norfolk Dec. 2, 3 and 4, bringing 400 officers and many wives. Adj. Gen. W. W. Sale, of Virginia, is chairman of a committee to entertain them, and Mrs. W. W. Sale is to be at the head of the ladies' entertainment committee. At that time the governors of states will meet in Richmond, Va., and will be asked to visit Norfolk for a day. The National Guard Convention will be composed of all the adjutants general of the states, and from four to ten delegates appointed by the governors, beside other National Guard officers.

There will be no parade of the National Guard of New York, incident to the parade of the bluejackets and marines of the Atlantic Fleet in New York during the review in the harbor in October. It has been decided to limit the shore parade to the Navy men.

An election for a captain in Company E, 69th N.Y., vice Scanlon, will be held on Sept. 30.

Brig. Gen. Willis J. Hulings, 2d Brigade Penn. N.G., upon the expiration of his commission, has been retired and is



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succeeded by Col. Albert J. Logan, 18th Inf., senior colonel, of Pittsburgh. The new brigadier has served in the Guard from 1876, when he enlisted in Company F, and was promoted to sergeant and first sergeant. Was elected first lieutenant August, 1880; captain, March, 1881. He resigned in September, 1882; elected captain in 1885; resigned 1888; major and quartermaster, 2d Brigade, March, 1891; re-appointed, 1892; colonel and commissary general, 1895; colonel, 17th Inf., assigned to staff of commander-in-chief, 1903; re-appointed, 1907; colonel, 18th Inf., 1909.

The marking and scoring at the state rifle range at Peekskill, N.Y., is all done by a provisional company composed of members of the National Guard who are at present unemployed. This company is under command of Lieut. George P. Hill, 7th Regiment, who is assisted by Lieut. James J. Daly, C.E., and Lieut. Robert A. White, of the 7th Regiment. The latter, during the Connecticut maneuvers, was detailed on special duty with the 1st Regiment of Field Artillery.

The annual state shoot for the Mass. V.M. will take place at the Wakefield range on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 27 and 28.

Bulletin No. 32, issued by Adjutant General Verbeck, describes the new method of feeding troops in the field, by the commissary corps and field kitchen wagon of the 71st N.G. N.Y., so successfully tried out in the Connecticut maneuver campaign, and previously noted in our columns. In his foreword in the bulletin General Verbeck says: "It is always an encouraging sign when departmental officers, charged with care of troops, show evidence of study and interest to make their work both expeditious and satisfactory for field service. This bulletin gives a description by Captain True of a commissary wagon designed by him for the commissary department of the 71st Infantry, together with notes prepared by Major James M. Hutchinson, 71st Infantry, on the use of this wagon on a recent tour of duty and description of a device used for providing improved lighting facilities for the use of military organizations when in the field."

An agreement has been entered into between the British Columbia Rifle Association and the adjutants generals of the states of Idaho, Washington and Oregon for the purpose of holding annually a Northwestern International Rifle Competition. Each team shall consist of one captain, two range officers and twelve shooting members with two alternates. In addition one each will be allowed. When the match is to be shot in the province the executive officer shall be an officer of the Organized Militia of the province, to be named by the president of the British Columbia Rifle Association. When the match is to be shot in the United States the executive officer shall be an officer of the Organized Militia of the state wherein the match is to occur and shall be named by the adjutant general of that state. Each team shall use the regulation military rifle of its respective nation. The targets shall be in accordance with the present regulations of the Dominion Rifle Association when the match is shot in Canada and in accordance with the present Small-Arms Firing Manual for the U.S. Army, when shot in the United States. The ranges are slow fire, 200, 300, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards; two sighting shots, which must be fired, and ten shots on score at each range by each competitor. Only non-telescopic sights, such as are regularly allowed in competitions by the Dominion and National Rifle Associations. The matches for the year 1912 will be held on the Oregon State Rifle Range, near Clackamas, Ore., Oct. 4 and 5.

The review of the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., under command of Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, at Piping Rock, near Locust Valley, Long Island, N.Y., Saturday, Sept. 21, at 4 p.m., will attract many persons prominent in military and society circles. The event will be one of the most interesting ceremonies ever participated in by the brigade, and all the expenses, including transportation of troops, bands, etc., will be paid for by the Piping Rock Club.

Co. B, 2d Infantry, Florida N.G., was on Sept. 11 ordered disbanded for inefficiency.

Armory drills in the 8th N.Y. will be renewed on Oct. 7. Lieut. S. T. Stewart will have charge of the signal class. Lieutenant Colonel Sauvan, in addition to his other duties, will inspect drills and equipment. Drills in the 9th N.Y. will also commence on the above date, and the Lieutenant Colonel and Major will inspect the drills. Lieut. St. Clair Smith is detailed as instructor of recruits.

The third session of the G.C.M., of which Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells, 71st N.Y., is president, for the trial of Capt. W. B. Stacom, Co. B, 69th Inf., on charges alleging the parading of substitutes in his company at rifle practice at Blauvelt July 20, 1911, was held at 1st Brigade headquarters Sept. 18. The session was not marked with any particular damage to Captain Stacom by witnesses of the prosecution, most of whom appeared to have very bad memories and testified in a voice hardly above a whisper. So short of breath did most of the witnesses appear that the president of the court had to continually request them to speak up, and also told them not to be afraid, that no one was going to hurt them. Among the witnesses was Sergeant Spillane, who testified that he saw Captain Stacom's brother on the range in uniform, and that he was not at that time a member of the company. Captain Nelson, Co. I, after careful thought identified a letter of protest he had signed regarding some rifle shooting. The Captain was not in uniform, and was severely taken to task by the court for this omission. He was also told to go and read the regulations. First Lieutenant Hennessy, also of I, had a very bad memory and was admonished by the court not to beat about the bush so much, but answer questions. Joseph A. Whalen, who is supposed to have shot at Blauvelt for an absent member of Company B, had a great lapse of memory. When shown a card said to have been signed by him, he could not remember it and never remembered shooting a rifle in his life, except, perhaps, in a shooting gallery. He was admonished by the court to tell the truth, but his memory still remained at fault. Other men who testified included Daniel O'Leary, Pvt. E. White, ex-Privates Costigan, Murray and J. W. Monaghan. Lieut. John P. Hurley, of Company H, testified that he was in command of Company B temporarily for about an hour and a half at Blauvelt, during a temporary absence of Captain Stacom. He also said a number of men had shot during that time, but that he did not know them personally. He supposed he said that all the men shooting were actually members of Company B, and had been informed by two N.C.O. of the company. Major John E. Duffy testified that he had temporarily relieved Captain Stacom from command of Company B at his own request for some two hours on July 20 while the company was at the range, in order that the Captain could endeavor to qualify as a marksman at another part of the range. Major Duffy when questioned stated that Captain Stacom had built up Company B from a poor one to an excellent company, that the Captain was a very good administrative officer, had excellent control of his men, and that his character was good. The court adjourned on Sept. 25.

Ex-Capt. Louis W. Statesbury, of Co. F, 7th N.Y., who resigned last year, has been appointed an inspector general, with rank of lieutenant colonel, on the staff of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, to fill an original vacancy. The appointment

of Captain Stotesbury is an excellent one. He was one of the most efficient captains in the 7th, and an officer of excellent judgment, and having served as private, corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, over a period from 1892 to Feb. 2, 1911, he is particularly well qualified for his new duties. Lieutenant Colonel Stotesbury served as a detailed aid on the staff of Governor Hughes 1909-10, and is a lawyer by profession. He is the son of the late William Stotesbury, who as acting assistant engineer, U.S.N., took part with Lieut. W. B. Cushing in the blowing up of the Confederate ram *Albatross*, Oct. 27, 1864, at Plymouth, N.C., being second in command to Cushing.

LESSONS OF CONNECTICUT MANEUVERS.

In connection with an article in our issue of Sept. 7, page 25, under the head of the 4th New Jersey, which gave some experiences of the command during the Connecticut maneuver campaign, a correspondent in the 5th Infantry, of New Jersey, in a letter to us says, in part:

First, as to the departure of the supply train, that certainly is within the province of the regimental Q.M. of the 4th N.J. to make the necessary arrangements for the proper and timely transportation of troops, and if the Pennsylvania Railroad did not have any mileage arrangement with the N.Y.N.H. and H.R.R., it should have been ascertained previous to the day of departure, as the 4th is located in the midst of the railway terminals, where the best of transportation facilities are afforded, both rail and water. True, the regimental Q.M. may have worked overtime, but there were other Q.M.s. who worked overtime also and succeeded in getting their regiments to their destination almost on time, furthermore, they would have arrived exactly on time if it hadn't been for the 4th. One regiment in particular, the 5th N.J., as we kept our schedule time all the way until we reached Trumbull and then had to wait until the 4th got out of the way. What about the poor 5th hanging around Trumbull? As it was we reached Long Hill at dusk and could not unload as the 4th was still on the job and we had the pleasure of watching Captain Moore and his detail unload the supply train. When the 5th Regiment was detained and started for Long Hill Company A, of Passaic, was detached to act as guard for the brigade and regimental commissary stores and unload train, which could not be done until the following day as supply train was held in Bridgeport for five or six hours in order to let a milk train through, as it was only a single track railroad at Long Hill without any switching facilities. This certainly was not Captain Reynolds's fault, and he worked overtime also. The 5th Regiment also had to put up shelter tents in the darkness, amid a deluge of rain, and wait patiently for a wagon train which was not forthcoming; but it seems almost impossible that the Quartermaster General could be blamed because our tents came down in the rain, or that the wagons got stuck, even if they only had two horses on, as some of the wagons needed six horses, and then made slow progress. Certainly it appeared to many of the observers to be poor economy, placing two horses on a wagon, but that was one of the lessons to be learned in the campaign, and next summer we will know better.

The 5th expected to arrive in the afternoon, but unfortunately arrived at night, but never the less we had our lanterns ready and made good use of them. We did not place our lanterns in the bottom of the wagon under the tentage and field range, but placed them on the wagon the last thing, so we could get them when wanted, and it's a poor soldier that will not be prepared for any emergency, especially when he has the necessary supplies for so doing. Luckily our Q.M. sergeant devoted a few minutes of his overtime to a study of what our possible immediate requirements would be. When the corporal of Company A, of the 5th, was placing sentries on guard over the commissary stores, he came across two or three men of the 4th watching a consignment of supposedly fresh bread, but when discovered by him, it was more in the shape of bread pudding and, to add insult to injury, was covered with horse blankets—for flavoring, I presume; and a depot about 200 feet away. Our surgeons immediately condemned the bread, and Company A had the extreme pleasure of policing the platform.

As to fuel and forage, each and every wagon should have had enough fuel and forage on for just such an occasion. One of the last things to be placed on our wagon was fuel. As to forage I have no recollection of seeing any of that, but our regiment managed to get it very early in the game. Our regiment, not once in its ten days' experience had any great difficulty in securing fuel or forage, certainly never fuel, as there was always an abundance of it. A great many of the troubles could have been averted if a number of the quartermasters extended themselves in the right direction instead of working in circles, as lots of the delay in meals was due to Q.M. sergeants not hunting up their own rations, instead of waiting to have it brought to them by detail. I know when our rations did not show up our Q.M. sergeant took a detail, and generally succeeded in procuring something to eat even if it was not a St. Regis feast.

"I do know from observation and experience at Long Hill that Major Knox and Captain Harris did everything in their power to get stores to the various organizations. We are ready to return to-morrow if the opportunity presents itself. We also secured some valuable information during the recent maneuvers which we will try and profit by, and we had some experiences which we did not relish, but there is no room in the Service for the chronic kicker or knocker. There are too many boosters available."

MILITARY GAMES, NEW YORK.

The first annual military games of the National Guard and Naval Militia of New York, held at Syracuse Sept. 14, as games for well trained athletes were a very great success in every way. The events were started on time, they were run off promptly, and when one considers the length of the program and realizes that the games were run off in four hours, it was highly creditable work. There was the biggest audience of the entire week at the fair grounds, some 30,000 persons, it was estimated. The grand stand was practically filled, and the audience remained until the games were over, which showed that it was interested in them.

Lieut. Col. F. A. Simmons, assistant adjutant general, was the director of the games, assisted by a large train of officials, there being fifty-four of them all told. These included no less than ten judges at the finish, and nine timekeepers, two honorary referees and two referees. The latter were Gen. William Verbeck and Col. N. B. Thurston.

The 71st Infantry team, of New York city, captured the majority of events. The team totalled 40 points, compared with 22 for the 74th Regiment team, of Buffalo. The 1st Infantry team was a close third with 19.

There were more than 800 entries in the games, some 500 different athletes competing in the various events, which were divided between athletic and military, with separate mounted contests for the Cavalry and Field Artillery. Winners of the first, second and third places received gold, silver and bronze medals. The winning team was awarded a cup.

In the conical tent pitching contest the eight members of the Co. H team, of the 1st Infantry, established a record of 2.08. The former record for the United States was 2.13-5 and was made at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., in 1908.

Most of the strictly athletic events were handicaps. The only scratch man to take a prize was Roy Dorland, who sports the silks of Dominican Lyceum in A.A.U. competition and the emblem of the 71st Regiment in M.A.A. contests.

Among the prominent athletes who figured in the prize-list were, besides Dorland and Lovell, Myles McHugh, of the Pastime A.C.; Harry De Loisselle, Dan Kuhn and Ollie de Gruchy, of the New York A.C.; Smye Northridge and George Holden, of the Irish-American A.C.; Joe Meeks, of the Long Island A.C., and Howard Garing, of Loughlin Lyceum. The summaries:

William B. Hemestrought won first place in the aeroplane contest for an accurate landing, which was substituted for the altitude competition because of poor atmospheric conditions. Charles Niles, of Rochester, took second place, both men landing a few feet from a canvas spread on the ground. Beckwith Havens, 1st Signal Corps, N.Y., was third and Walter Johnson fourth. All four were in the air for fifteen minutes at the same time. Niles won the race from the Aero Club of America by a spectacular flight before the contest. The bomb throwing contest was won by Walter Johnson,



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who placed two of the bombs in circle No. 5, winning \$150. Beckwith Havens was second, throwing one of the bombs in circle No. 5. Charles Niles also placed one of the bombs in circle No. 5, but was disqualified for coming under the distance of 150 feet. In the quick climbing contest Charles Niles carried off first honors, with Beckwith Havens second. The winner of this contest received \$200. The rules for the contest were that the first man rising to an altitude of 2,000 feet and descending was declared to be the winner. The number of points won by the several organizations were as follows: 71st Regiment, 40; 74th Regiment, 22; 1st Regiment, 19; 23d Regiment, 16; 14th Regiment, 11; 13th Regiment, 10; 22d Regiment, 9; 1st Cavalry, 4; 1st Naval Battalion, 2; 3d Regiment, 1; 2d Regiment, 1; 65th Regiment, 1.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

A. H. W.—Excellent gymnasiums equipped with latest paraphernalia and baths similar to those used in the Y.M.C.A. in cities are located at almost every post in the Army. In connection with each gymnasium is a large reading room, which has many leading daily, weekly and monthly periodicals. In addition each company has, as a rule, a good library, including standard works, and is furnished with tables, chairs, phonographs, and very often pianos or pianolas. Army schools for common school students are under the direction of an officer, usually a chaplain, who has intelligent men detailed as teachers, for which they receive extra pay. Books and other school paraphernalia are furnished by the Government. The men at the beginning of the school term are graded and afterward advanced as they become proficient in the subjects assigned. All common branches such as taught in grammar schools in civil life are taught. Men are not compelled to go to the school, but if they elect to attend they are relieved from as many military duties as possible. See Army Regulations, in re, School Teachers, Chaplains.

H. A. J. asks: Is it compulsory for a man to take his discharge under the new law three months ahead of time, or does the law mean he can get it at his own request? Answer: The law states: "That under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, with the approval of the President, any enlisted man may be discharged at any time within three months before the expiration of his term of enlistment," etc. There is nothing in the law to indicate that the privilege is confined to either the man or the Department, so we may only be guided by the regulations, which the Secretary has not yet issued, though they should be out very shortly.

T. M. C.—Your best course would be to write to the Secretary of the Navy, stating your son's case in detail.

MRS. J. B.—A correspondent favors us with the following information regarding the son of Gen. Hannibal Day: "General Day's son, Russell Hannibal Day, was a second lieutenant, 16th N.Y. Artillery, Jan. 19, 1864; first lieutenant July 1, 1865; honorably mustered out Aug. 21, 1865; second lieutenant, 6th U.S. Inf., May 30, 1866; first lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1867; died Oct. 18, 1882. His remains were brought to Fort Douglas, Utah, and were buried in the cemetery there. I was at that time captain of Co. K, 6th U.S. Inf., and stationed at Fort Douglas. I attended his funeral. Lieutenant Day did not die at Fort Douglas, but at one of the outlying

posts, but I do not remember the name." By reference to our files we find that Lieutenant Day died at Fort Thornburgh, Utah.

J. M. W.—As we announced in our issue of Aug. 31, there were fifty-four applicants to take the examination for commission in the Coast Artillery Corps Sept. 3, and the number of vacancies then existing were eighteen. The results of the examinations have not been announced. The next examination will probably be in September, 1913.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.—The employment of laborers and mechanics at each of the navy yards and stations is committed to a board consisting of three commissioned officers on duty at the station, called the "Board of Labor Employment." If you feel yourself to be incorrectly classified why not appeal to the board?

H. T.—During an advance the order of march of a column is generally as follows, the necessary security being provided: Combatant troops (with combat trains): 1, Cavalry and horse artillery; 2, Infantry and light or mountain artillery; 3, Engineers and signal troops; 4, Field trains and sanitary troops not attached to regiments, etc.; 5, Ammunition supply and pack trains. For Signal Corps instruction get the Signal Corps Manual.

L. P. asks: A hospital apprentice, first class, U.S.N., now serving on board an Atlantic Fleet battleship, enlisted in August, 1911. Before enlisting he had some domestic trouble which caused a separation from his wife. He hears that the wife intends to prefer the charge of desertion and non-support against him and to have him taken in custody by civil authorities while ashore in New York city during the review. Is it possible, and how will it, if so, affect his standing with the Department in Washington? Answer: If the man is convicted of the charge and sentenced to confinement by the civil authorities, his discharge from the Navy might follow on the charge of absent without leave in civil arrest.

T. C. K.—If the Army deserter has been within the limits of the United States during two years subsequent to the expiration of the term for which he enlisted, let him be governed by Par. 125, Army Regulations, in applying for a deserter's release.

M. P. asks: I am serving in my fourth enlistment period, and on my eleventh continuous service; will my enlistment period be changed after Nov. 1, 1912, under the new law? Answer: No; the new law applies to those enlisting on and after Nov. 11, 1912. You are bound to service only for the period stated in your last enlistment papers, and Congress cannot change the paper which you have already signed. The proviso fixing four years as a period in computing continuous service applies to enlistments "hereafter accomplished under the provisions of this act." Your enlistment will be terminated some time after the passage of this act, but as you did not enlist "under the provisions of this act," your status is not affected, except in the matter of travel pay on discharge, to which we referred in our issue of Sept. 7, in answer to O.A.

A. C. F.—To learn the address of an enlisted man in the Army, address The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., and give reason for making inquiry.

MILITIA writes: At a recent review I observed a number of officers without arms salute with the left hand as they passed a reviewing officer posted on their right. Par. 58, I.D.R., 1911, prescribes that officers salute with the left hand only when the right is engaged. Were they not in error, therefore, in using the left hand? Answer: They were right; Par. 713, I.D.R., directs that dismounted officers and enlisted men, without arms, salute with the hand farthest from the reviewing officer.

W. E. D.—As we stated in our article on page 50, Sept.

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14, the clerks and messengers in Washington, D.C., will not be displaced, as they come under the Civil Service exception. The scheme of duties as there published was merely to show how the department work in the Q.M. Corps would be distributed. As for the positions now filled by extra duty men and others as specified in the Appropriation Act, Sec. 4, a circular or general order will soon be issued giving rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the law. No changes will be made before Nov. 1, and thereafter only "as soon as practicable," which means that perhaps a year will be consumed perfecting the new organization.

N. L. C.—If your compensation is not less than \$30 nor more than \$175 a month and you do not come in the excepted classes described as "civil engineers, superintendents of construction, inspectors of clothing, clothing examiners, inspectors of supplies, inspectors of animals, chemists, veterinarians, freight and passenger rate clerks, Civil Service employees and employees of the classified service, employees of the Army transport service and harbor boat service, and such other employees as may be required for technical work," you will be expected to enlist in order to continue in the employ of the Q.M. Corps.

F. S. S. says: (1) In regard to the sense of the Naval Appropriation bill, as given in your issue of Aug. 2, 1912, please interpret this: "That under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, with the approval of the President, any enlisted man may be discharged at any time within three months before the expiration of his term of enlistment or extended enlistment without prejudice to any right, privilege, or benefit that he would have received, except pay and allowances for the unexpired period not served, or to which he would thereafter become entitled, had he served his full term of enlistment or extended enlistment." "A" says that this means that if a man enlists for a first term of four years, and takes his discharge at the end of three years and nine months, and then re-enlists for four years, he is not entitled to the gratuity of four months' pay because he has not completed the first enlistment of four years. "B" says that in this case the man will receive the gratuity. Please determine which is right. (2) Another point in doubt is whether a man extending his enlistment by one-year periods receives at any time the four months' pay gratuity, and if he does, at what time? (3) Does a man who takes his discharge at the end of three years and nine months receive an honorable discharge? Answer: (1) "Without prejudice to any right, privilege or benefit" * * * to which he would thereafter become entitled had he served his full term of enlistment would imply that he is right to gratuity on re-enlistment would not be forfeited. The official regulations have not been issued as yet, but may be looked for at any time. (2) He receives it when his extended enlistments total four years; whereas in the case of an outright re-enlistment for a four years' period he receives the gratuity at once. (3) He receives his discharge but not pay for the unserved time. The regulations soon to be issued will no doubt make all these points clear.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Banks, Mass., Sept. 17, 1912.

A brilliant event at Fort Banks was the reception given Friday afternoon by Col. and Mrs. Slaker for the recent arrivals at the post, when the hosts were assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. Door. The house was made most attractive with cut flowers, and the band played many pretty selections during the afternoon. Other guests were Captain Hancock, of Fort Strong; Capt. and Mrs. Kelton, Mrs. Mills, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Hawes, Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig, Lieutenants Dennis and Perley.

Mrs. Hawes entertained informally at luncheon at the Thorndike Hotel in Boston for Mrs. Norman Patterson, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Robert Patterson and Mrs. Koenig, of Fort Banks. Mr. Boahs, who has been quite sick at the post hospital, left last week on a ten days' leave. Major and Mrs. Patterson entertained at a jolly bowling party Wednesday evening in the gymnasium. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ball, of Winthrop; Mrs. Norman Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Kelton, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Hawes, Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig, Lieutenants Delano, Dennis and Perley. A delicious chafing dish supper was served after the bowling at their quarters.

Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig entertained at dinner Sunday evening for Lieutenants Delano, Dennis and Perley. Mrs. Norman Patterson, who has been spending several weeks as the guest of Major and Mrs. Patterson, left Thursday to join her husband in Pittsburgh, Pa.

All the officers in the district are busy trying to figure out their amount of detached service, in compliance with a recent War Department order.

Mr. and Mrs. Sievers entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner at Fort Warren for Major Ferguson, Capt. and Mrs. Greig; Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig, of Fort Banks. Capt. C. E. Wiggin is spending a five days' leave in Maine. Miss Walke, of Fort Strong, gave a charming bridge party Thursday evening for Major Hall, Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Long, Captain Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Door, Capt. and Mrs. Whealy, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Lieutenants Watts and Roth. The prizes were won by Mr. Door, Mrs. Door and Mrs. Sloan.

Mrs. Moore, of Washington, is spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Sloan. Lieutenant Watts leaves Saturday on a twenty days' leave. Col. and Mrs. Walke returned Saturday. Mrs. Walke has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Totten, at Fort Monroe for several weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson left last week for their new station, Fort Monroe. Mrs. Wilson, sr., sailed Tuesday for China to visit her son in Shanghai.

Fort Andrews seems deserted with all the troops in camp,

Lieutenant Bender being the only officer left. Mrs. Albright is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Menges. Mrs. Cygon and Miss Cane left the first of the week for Annapolis, to visit Mrs. Cygon's parents. Mrs. Greig, of Fort Warren, is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Merklin, of Lowell, Mass.

On Wednesday Lieutenant Steere and his mother entertained at luncheon for Mrs. Crossfield, wife of Judge Crossfield, of Manila, P.I., and her daughter. Mrs. Sievers and Miss Nelchen Sievers entertained informally at tea on Monday for Mrs. Ditman and Miss Ditman, of Dorchester. Madame Ashard and her son, Francis Ashard, and Mr. Percy King were dinner guests of Lieutenant Steere on Sunday. Miss Nelchen Sievers enters the Weston School for Girls on the 30th of this month. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, of Boston, had luncheon on Saturday with Lieutenant Steere.

The troops in this district went into camp on Monday morning for their infantry exercises. A provisional regiment was formed. Regimental headquarters, the 19th Band and two battalions are in camp at Fort Revere, while the other battalion is in camp at Fort Heath. Each battalion consists of four companies. The battalions at Fort Revere are composed of the troops from Forts Strong and Andrews; while the one at Fort Heath consists of the companies from Forts Banks and Warren. The greatest interest is being shown by all concerned in the coming exercises.

Two boards have been sitting daily at Fort Banks the past week conducting the examination of candidates for entrance into the Medical Corps and mobile Army.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 14, 1912.

Miss Whitaker, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Willis, Cavalry garrison, left Friday for her home in Huntington, W.Va. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allen M. Smith entertained informally Friday evening at bridge in honor of Mrs. H. D. Lane, of Fort Porter, N.Y., who is their house guest. Capt. George de Grasse Catlin, 28th Inf., will leave Oct. 1 for a four months' trip abroad. Miss Ellita Mott, of San Francisco, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, left Tuesday for Chicago and New York. Miss Mott will make a tour of the world before returning to her home in San Francisco.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter, jr., entertained at Sunday supper in honor of their house guest, Miss Faeth, of Kansas City. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Mrs. Ivens Jones, Lieut. Carlin Stokely, Lieut. Samuel Houston, Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley L. James, all of this garrison, and Miss Mott, of California. Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead entertained Wednesday afternoon at bridge in honor of her mother, Mrs. William Hughes, of Louisville, Ky., her guest. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Stanley L. James, Mrs. George T. Everett, Mrs. Edward S. Hayes, Mrs. Rowan P. Lemly and Mrs. H. C. Danforth, of San Antonio, Texas. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker are entertaining to-day at dinner for Capt. George de Grasse Catlin.

Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno entertained Saturday evening at bridge for Mrs. Hester D. Lane, of Fort Porter, N.Y., guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allen M. Smith. Major and Mrs. Edward F. Geddings returned Saturday to the garrison from a motor trip through the state. Mrs. G. E. Newcombe, of Waupun, Wis., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Harry A. Smith. Mrs. Newcombe is Mrs. Smith's sister.

Howard Whipple, of Portland, Ore., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter, jr. Miss Marian Bowen, of Atlanta, Ga., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno; later Miss Bowen will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. Millard Little. Mrs. Hester D. Lane, of Fort Porter, N.Y., guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allen M. Smith, will leave Monday for her home. Mrs. Harry A. Smith entertained Friday afternoon informally at bridge for her sister, Mrs. G. E. Newcombe. Cards were played at three tables.

Lieut. Thomas M. R. Herron, 28th Inf., left Tuesday for Montana on a mapping expedition. Capt. James A. Loud, 28th Inf., will leave the last of October, and will sail on the November transport from San Francisco, Cal., for a two-year tour of duty in the Philippine Islands. Mr. and Mrs. Francis F. Longley, guests of Capt. James A. Loud, left Friday for Kalamazoo, Mich., where they will be guests of Mr. Longley's parents before returning to their home in Toronto, Canada.

Battery D, 3d Field Artillery, returned Tuesday from Sparta, Wis. Paul Stivers, who spent the past few weeks at the garrison the guest of Richard Smith, left Monday for the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, where he will resume his studies in the engineering department. Twelve companies of the University of Minnesota Cadets, Lieut. James Woolough, U.S.A., commanding, are encamped on the reservation for the annual target practice field service.

The 28th Infantry will hold a field day on the main parade ground Wednesday, Sept. 25, commencing at 8:30 a.m. The following officers will act as judges: Major Harry A. Smith, Capt. Moor N. Falls, Lieuts. Hugh A. Parker, Charles C. Bankhead and Rowan P. Lemly. Lieut. Stanley L. James will act as starter, and Lieut. Max B. Wainer will be scorer and clerk of the course. In the afternoon there will be a baseball game between the band, A. B. C. D. E and F, vs. G, H, I, K, L, M and R.D. of the 28th Infantry.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 14, 1912.

Lieut. Hugh H. McGee, 2d Cav., has arrived after a four months' leave traveling in Europe. Company I, Signal Corps, arrived in El Paso the first of the week over the Santa Fe from Fort D. A. Russell. The company consists of eighty-four men and is in command of Capt. William Mitchell. Lieuts. H. A. Meyer and E. W. Patterson, the latter the medical officer, are with the company. It is planned to keep a wireless and telephonic communication with this post as a center between Hachita, N.M., and Marfa, Texas. Part of the command was sent the following day to each of those points with all necessary equipment. The company also brought 135 mules as part of its equipment.

The 22d Infantry baseball team has engaged Harry Kane to coach the team for the coming contest during the Os-Aple Jubilee to be held in El Paso in October. It is hoped to have a concert by the marine band in El Paso some time in October. The band will come under the auspices of the Shriner of El Paso.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman has been ordered to temporary duty at Fort Stanton, N.M., after which he will return to his former station at Fort Bayard. Chaplain Bateman becomes dean of the Chaplains' Corps in September and is the ranking chaplain of the Army Corps. Second Lieut. K. G. Eastman, recently appointed to the 2d Cavalry from civil life, will arrive this week from Fort Leavenworth. Capt. M. C. Raylor has been transferred from the 13th Cavalry to the 2d at this post, and will soon arrive from Fort Riley.

Two carloads of ball cartridges of ammunition arrived this week from the East. The 9th Cavalry, en route to the Mexican border, did not stop in El Paso as expected, but was transferred from the Santa Fe to the Southern Pacific and went West by way of Deming, N.M. The movement of 1,200 Mexican federal troops through El Paso, permission for which was given by the State Department, will probably be begun next week. The Mexican troops are to go to Sonora and the arms of the troops will be carried as baggage.

Lieuts. James Sylvester Mooney and Otto E. Schultz, West Point graduates of the class of 1912, who were appointed to the 2d Cavalry, arrived this week from their homes.

Gen. Victoriano Huerta, commander of all the Mexican federal troops in Northern Mexico, arrived in Juarez last week with two train loads of troops. Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, who was in El Paso last week investigating the Mexican situation, with Mrs. Smith and their son, has been the recipient of numerous social functions given by prominent El Pasoans. Prior to his departure on Friday, Senator Smith was entertained at luncheon at the quarters of Gen. and Mrs. E. Z. Steever at this post, following the inspection of a dress parade by the entire garrison, arranged for the Senator and a party of El Pasoans. Senator and Mrs. Smith left the same evening for Los Angeles.

Congressman George Curry, of New Mexico, who arrived in

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El Paso this week from the East on his way to Tularso, N.M., said that "there is no question that Fort Bliss will be enlarged." It has been learned that the Quartermaster's Department plan which is being prepared.

Co. K, 22d Inf., under command of Capt. J. I. Hannay, returned yesterday from Douglas, Ariz., where they were as escort to the second trainload of Mexican troops that left Juarez the first of the week for Agua Prieta, Sonora, which was threatened by the Red Flaggers. Co. I, 22d Inf., under command of Lieut. George Palmer, which escorted the first federal troops to Douglas, returned the first of the week.

Lieut. F. F. Rogers, U.S.N., is spending a few days in El Paso with his brother, C. M. Rogers. Lieutenant Rogers is returning from Tokyo, Japan, where he is Attaché to the American Embassy. Senator A. B. Fall, of New Mexico, was a visitor in El Paso this week. Gen. E. Z. Steever, commanding the Department of Texas, accompanied by the officers of his staff, called upon General Victoriano Huerta, commanding the Mexican federal forces in the north of Mexico, last week in Juarez. General Steever was met at the Mexican side of the international bridge by an escort of Mexican troops and taken to the quarters of the Mexican general while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." After exchanging mutual felicitations the visitors were served with a champagne luncheon. Besides the members of his staff, General Steever was accompanied by Col. Frank West, 2d Cav., and Col. D. A. Fredericks, 22d Inf. In returning to the bridge leading to American soil a special courtesy was paid General Steever in the mounted rifle escort in addition to the infantry escort which accompanied him.

The entire regiment of the 15th Cavalry will arrive at this post to-morrow from Fort Riley. Camp is being prepared for them a short distance from the camp of the 22d Infantry.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Sept. 14, 1912.

Co. I, Signal Corps, under command of Capt. William Mitchell, left for the Mexican border on Saturday. The 1st Squadron of the 9th Cavalry departed at 1:30 on Monday. The regiment was moved to the border in four sections. One hundred and thirty cars were required to transport the men, horses and the full equipment of the regiment, band and some of the Hospital Corps. The destination of the troops is Douglas, Ariz. K troop started on Sunday for Loveland, Colo., where they were to fill an engagement at the county fair, but were hastily recalled. The last of the regiment did not leave until Monday night. Col. John F. Guilfoyle is in command. Major Littlebrant and Major Read are the other field officers with the 9th Cavalry.

Major and Mrs. George C. Stull have as their guest Mr. Eccleston Blunt, son of Col. and Mrs. Blunt, formerly stationed here. Mr. Blunt is on his way to New York, where he will attend college. Mrs. William B. Cowin, who has been quite ill, is convalescent. Miss Phister, guest of her sister, Mrs. Cowin, has returned to her home in Los Angeles. Mrs. Low-

rey, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Rufus B. Clark, left on Sunday for her home in Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Clark and her niece, Miss Hallman, accompanied Mrs. Lowrey to Denver, where they spent several days. Miss Goodall, guest of Mrs. Paul C. Raborg for several months, has returned to her home in Chicago.

On Saturday evening Co. D, 11th Infantry, entertained with a smoker complimentary to Major Baker. The delightful program was entirely impromptu, Captain McConnell, Lieutenant Cutrer and Sergeant Potter, who arranged the affair, depending upon the company to furnish the entertainment, with the assistance of the regimental band and Private Donalds, of Co. E, with his fine baritone voice. Private Fulberg was very amusing with his impersonations of Jew, Irishman, Swede and Chinaman. Private Beatty sang several very pretty songs in which everyone joined. Private Cronan also sang several catchy airs. Private Reynolds gave a violin solo. Among officers of the regiment present were Col. Arthur Williams, Major D. J. Baker, Capt. F. J. McConnell, Capt. G. M. Holley, Lieut. E. V. Cutrer and Lieut. F. A. Sloan. During the evening Colonel Williams, Major Baker, Captain McConnell and Lieutenant Cutrer were called upon to address the company, each gentleman responding. During the entire evening delicious refreshments were served to the many guests present. Troop K, 9th Cavalry, which had been at Loveland, Colo., to participate in the State Fair to be held there, returned to the post on Tuesday afternoon and left on Thursday, under command of Captain Deitrick, for Douglas, Ariz., to join the remainder of the regiment. These are the last of the 9th Cavalry to leave for the border, not a man remaining behind except those sick in the hospital. A number of the wives of the officers of the 9th Cavalry are going to their respective homes during the absence of the regiment and are busy packing their household belongings, in case they do not return to this place. Mrs. Schultz will go to her home in St. Louis until she can join Captain Schultz. Mrs. Wimberly, the latest bride, has returned to her home. Mrs. Pearson will take her invalid mother back to Jersey City and remain there for the present. Mrs. Walker and her daughter, Dorothy, will go East with her mother, Mrs. Whitman, and her sister, Mrs. Shaw, who have been her guests during the summer. Mrs. John Howard left on Wednesday for Los Angeles, and Mrs. Hamilton, with the children, will leave soon for the same place, where they will visit their parents, Gen. and Mrs. Adna Chaffee.

Mrs. Daniel D. Tompkins, who, with the children, has just returned from a visit in New York will remain in the post for the present. Mrs. Hathaway, who has been in California during the summer, will probably remain there. Capt. and Mrs. Howard Snyder left on Wednesday for Fort Robinson, Neb., where Captain Snyder has been ordered for temporary duty. Mrs. McKenney, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Snyder, departed hurriedly for Fort Riley in order to see her husband, Captain McKenney, before he left with his regiment, the 13th Cavalry, for the Mexican border.

Col. Arthur Williams, 11th Inf., has received a very complimentary letter from the Secretary of War Stimson for the record made by the regiment from Pole Mountain to Fort Russell during the visit of the Secretary to this post. Capt. C. Easton Morton, 11th Inf., has been transferred to the 8th and, with Mrs. Morton and their son, Langdon, will leave shortly for the Philippines. Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, will leave with her two little girls on Sunday for Wisconsin, where she will visit Captain Mitchell's relatives while he is with his company on the border. William B. Cowin will leave with his children about the first of October for Omaha to visit Captain Cowin's mother and father while Captain Cowin is away with his regiment.

Lieut. Joseph E. Barzynski is busy packing and will leave on the October transport, with his family, for the Philippines to join the 8th Infantry, having been transferred to that regiment for foreign service.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1912.

One of the most enjoyable occasions of the season was the surprise party with which the ladies of the garrison complimented the 5th Infantry officers upon their return from the long march from Connecticut. The ladies wore white dominoes, and in the guessing contest, which followed the grand march, Lieutenant Erk upheld his reputation as a "ladies' man" by guessing the greatest number of names correctly. Refreshments were served and dancing was engaged in till a late hour.

Major and Mrs. Dutcher, of the Medical Corps, leave for Fort Sam Houston Sept. 19. They will travel by automobile, and their friends here regret to see them go. Mrs. Price has returned to her home in Chester, Pa., after a pleasant visit to her son, Capt. H. C. Price. Lieut. and Mrs. Deitch are spending a ten days' leave in New York city. Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell are visiting their parents in New York city. Lieutenants Fehet and Brown have joined from graduation leave.

Mrs. Tonner, who has been visiting for some time with her daughter, Mrs. Mygatt, left last Thursday for her home in Elmira, N.Y. The Thursday Card Club was delightfully entertained about Mrs. Frith last week, and Mrs. Sturtevant and Mrs. Rutherford were the winners of the prizes. Miss Fannie Mitchell, of Montgomery, Ala., is the guest of her brother, Captain Mitchell, and Mrs. Mitchell. The 5th Infantry experiences its first change as a result of the new foreign service roster, in the loss of Major P. C. Harris, who has been transferred to a regiment in the Philippines and ordered to sail on the November transport. He and his estimable family have endeared themselves to the members of the 5th Infantry in many ways.

Mrs. Cowley is congratulating herself on being the owner of a real prize-winning thoroughbred, "Gold." The members of the garrison were pleased to see him take so many honors at the county fair during the past week.

The enlisted men of the garrison enjoyed their first dance since their return from the maneuvers, on last Wednesday evening. It was well attended. Regt. Sergt. Major P. C. Reilly is spending a ten days' leave in Connecticut and expects to join the ranks of the benedicts during his absence.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Sept. 14, 1912.

The entire regiment, under command of Col. James A. Irons, left Fort Douglas last Tuesday morning at 6:30 on a ten days' hike through the mountains up Weber Canyon to the head waters of the Weber River and through the high valleys, to return by way of Parley's Canyon. Mrs. Perkins and Mr. Frederick Perkins, Jr., and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Swaine motored up by the opposite way on Wednesday, reaching the camp Wednesday evening at Peterson, a little settlement in Weber Canyon, and enjoying dinner with the officers before making the trip home. They returned by way of Devil's Slide and motored down from Farmington, reaching home late in the evening. Several parties are planning to go up Parley's Canyon to meet the regiment as it nears home.

Mrs. Harry L. Jordan was hostess on Wednesday last at a beautifully appointed luncheon in honor of Mrs. Swaine. The guests were Mrs. Irons, Mrs. George B. Pond, Mrs. George F. N. Bailey and Mrs. Harker, from Fort Douglas, and Mrs. Richard A. Keyes, Mrs. O. K. Lewis and Mrs. T. W. Boyer, from town. Mrs. Thompson, wife of Lieut. Edwin Thompson, 24th Inf., is here with her children to spend the winter, and they are at the Fifth East Hotel, where Gen. J. Milton Thompson is settled. Mrs. J. Walcott Thompson, wife of another officer, entertained last Monday with an elaborate luncheon at the Country Club in order that Mrs. Edwin Thompson might meet some of the ladies of the post and of the city.

Mrs. Frank T. Hines and Mrs. Charles Hines were guests of honor on Thursday at a delightful bridge tea, given by Mrs. Clayton I. Thatcher and Mrs. Barrell, sisters of Captain and Lieutenant Hines, at the Barrell home on Ninth avenue. Nine tables of bridge were played, and many more came in later to enjoy tea. Following the game Mrs. John F. Critchlow and Mrs. D. C. Lloyd poured tea and coffee and Mrs. William V. Wilding and little Vera Hines assisted. Mrs. Richard Allen Keyes entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner last Sunday night at the Alta Club, in honor of Mr. and Mrs.



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Charles Swaine, guests at the home of Col. and Mrs. Frederick Perkins. The table was laid in the gold room of the club, and was gorgeous with American beauties. Other guests besides those mentioned were Col. and Mrs. Irons, Mrs. W. P. Kiser and Major W. S. Graves.

The second meeting of the Auction Bridge Club was held last Wednesday with Mrs. Frank Bowen, when four tables were played, and prizes were won by Mrs. T. R. Harker, Mrs. Henry M. Nelly, Mrs. C. C. Smith and Miss Young. Mrs. W. W. Trimmer, sister of Mrs. O. B. Myer, has gone to Leavenworth, to spend the next six weeks visiting Capt. and Mrs. Myer and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Thomas. Col. and Mrs. W. S. Scott, formerly at Fort Douglas, have moved into their new home at 2728 West Ninth street in Los Angeles, where the Colonel is recovering from the effects of a serious operation. Miss Lucelia Cook, daughter of Sergt. and Mrs. Cook, left on Thursday for Cincinnati to enter the Sacred Heart Academy.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Sept. 17, 1912.

The 44th, 17th, 119th, 47th and 143d Companies have been back from their target practice at Fort Monroe, since Sept. 3. Captain Ralston, with the 104th Company, is expected back from Fort Rodman to-day. Col. and Mrs. Davis have left us and are now in their new home at The Dresden, in Washington. Colonel Allen, our new commanding officer, is looked for almost any day. Major Van Poole, who attended the summer maneuvers in Connecticut is back again here. Miss Frances Brinkley, of Wilmington, Del., who was the guest of Mrs. Van Poole during the Major's absence, has returned to her home. Mrs. Connor and Miss Margaret Connor are spending the summer with Capt. and Mrs. Matson.

Little Ned Matson is suffering from a severe attack of malaria. Another malaria victim is Lieutenant Green. Lieut. and Mrs. Brown and children have been house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. Lieutenant Brown's brother, Mr. James A. Brown, was the guest of the mess for a fortnight. Saturday Lieutenant Brown, Mr. Brown, Lucille and "Boy" left for Fall River, Mass. Mrs. Brown and Katherine are still with the Cunninghams.

Dr. Jackson has accepted a position with the Civil Health Service, with station in Manila. He left on Friday. Mrs. Jackson, with Miss Dorothy and Tommie, will spend the winter in Georgetown at "Dunbar Court." Mrs. John T. Thompson and Miss Suzanne Browne were guests over Sunday of Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson.

Lieutenant Swan has bought Mr. Robey's speed boat, the "August Belmont." With the "G.L.H." belonging to Captain Hicks, Lieutenant Shippam's boat, the "Audrey," and the numerous craft belonging to the non-commissioned officers and the enlisted men, Fort Washington can boast of quite a navy.

Friday, the 13th, was field day when the results of the athletic meet were as follows: Relay race, one mile, won by 143d Co., 4 mins. 5 1-5 secs.; relay race, one-half mile, won by 44th Co., 1 min. 49 2-5 secs.; 100-yard dash, won by Q.M. Sergeant Kelly, 17th Co., 11 3-5 secs.; tent pitching contest, won by 17th Co., 6 2-5 secs.; running high jump, Corp. Arthur Totten, 44th Co., 5 feet; 19-lb. shotput, Pvt. Aaron G. Ridder, 17th Co., 32 1-2 feet; company dash, 143d Co.; baseball throw, Corp. Thomas C. Dunn, 17th Co., 304.6 feet. Total points scored: 143d Co., 45; 17th Co., 43; 44th Co., 41; 119th Co., 27.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T., Aug. 29, 1912.

The new amusement hall, to be known as the Enlisted Men's Club, is almost completed and the furniture is being put in. The floor is a very fine one and can be used for a skating rink or for dances. There have been many changes at the 2d Infantry post exchange and a new soda water fountain has been installed, and Lieut. A. J. Booth is a busy man these days, as the stock has been enlarged. The 1st Infantry post exchange, under the management of Lieutenant Phillipson, looks like a fancy grocery store, and everything is kept in stock.

Mrs. George B. Pritchard gave an afternoon bridge on Friday complimentary to Mrs. Rawson Warren. Mrs. Eugene J. Ely received with Mrs. Pritchard. Delicious refreshments were served and a delightful musical program was rendered by the 5th Cavalry orchestra. The prizes were won by Mrs. Fales, Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Rodney. Many ladies came in for tea. The guests included Mesdames Ely, Warren, Fales, Harris, Hall, Parker, Vans Agnew, Phillipson, Snow, Marquart, Gibson, Adams, Wells, Frasier, Gregory, Foerster, Rodney, Orton, Sturgis, Demmer, De Witt, Seales, Cunningham, Rehkopf, Willard, Christie, Willyoung, Hansen and the Misses Combs, Pritchard, Seales, Topham and Rutenecutter.

The baseball game between the University club and the officers of this post was played on Aug. 24 in Honolulu. The University club won by a score of 6 to 5. The officers who played on the Schofield Barracks team were: Wells, r.f.; Honihan, l.f., s.s.; Hansen, c.; Groninger, 3b.; Cruikshank, ss.; Doak, i.f.; Rose, p.; Millikin, 2b.; Hoffman, c.f., with Watkins, Peyton, Little, Edgerly and Neal as substitutes. The cartoon of Major E. V. Smith which was printed in the Sunday Honolulu Advertiser explains his work, as below the caricature is "Major Smith did his part nobly." Governor Frear pitched

the first ball and Prince Kulio umpired one or two throws. The game was for the benefit of the Duke Kahanamoku fund and the Army Relief Society and the neat sum of \$225.90 was collected. The game was largely attended by Honolulu and Schofield Barracks society, and with the county band and the 1st Infantry band from here it was a gala day. Major Smith contends that a return game should be played here at the post, as it is not a fair test of the merits of the two teams, and that we are entitled to a return game played on our grounds.

Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple gave two charming dinners last week. On Tuesday evening they had as guests Capt. and Mrs. Clarence O. Deems, Dr. and Mrs. L. J. Owen and Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely. On Friday evening the dinner guests were Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Aloe, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Shuttleworth and Capt. and Mrs. Ralph B. Lister.

The dance at the Country Club Aug. 28 was a brilliant success. It was attended by several hundred members of Honolulu society, and a great many officers and their ladies from this post motored down or went in by train. Mrs. Clermont Wright gave a charming bridge on Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Mitchell, who is her house guest. Dainty refreshments were served and the prizes were won by Mrs. Apple, Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Fales. The guests included Mesdames Apple, Fales, Harris, Hopkins, Mount, Booth, Adams, Marquart, Gibson, Kay, Mathews, Hall, Dixon, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Willard and the Misses Bell, Topham and Mitchell.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Ely, wife of Lieutenant Ely, sustained a broken collarbone through a fall from her horse. The horse stepped in a hole and stumbled and fell to its knees. Mrs. Ely was unable to catch herself in time to prevent the fall. Mrs. Ely is doing very well under the care of Major De Witt and will only be confined to her home for a couple of weeks. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Shuttleworth gave a charming dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Chalmers G. Hall and Lieut. and Mrs. Irving Phillipson. Capt. and Mrs. Daniel Hand had as dinner guests on Wednesday Chaplain and Mrs. Pruden and Capt. and Mrs. George B. Pritchard.

Chaplain and Mrs. Aldred A. Pruden gave a pretty dinner on Friday for Col. Francis French, Capt. and Mrs. Peter E. Marquart, Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred Booth and Lieutenant Edgerly. Capt. Frank C. Burnett and Capt. G. L. Townsend are in their new quarters, and gave a delightful tea and housewarming on Wednesday to their many friends in the post. Mrs. William Hoffman returned to the post on Saturday after spending a month in Honolulu.

FORT MILLS.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Aug. 6, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Miller gave a pretty dinner Aug. 1 for Col. and Mrs. Ruckman, Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Long and Capt. and Mrs. Crissy. Mrs. Samuel J. Smith entertained the ladies with dainty refreshments during the band concert Tuesday afternoon. Thursday evening Captain Weisel, C.A.C., entertained with a delightful dinner party on board the General Hunt. Col. and Mrs. Ruckman and Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Miller were the guests.

Mrs. Sackerman, Mr. W. W. Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Drummond are late arrivals at the post. All three gentlemen are in the civil engineering office of the Constructing Quartermaster's Department. Thursday afternoon the ladies met at Mrs. Ruckman's to listen to the post band, and to discuss plans for the future of the Reading Club.

The officers held a pleasant hop at the pavilion Tuesday evening. Among the guests from the mainland were Captain Love, 15th Inf., and Lieutenant Love, Signal Corps, also Lieutenant Culver, 7th Cav. Capt. R. P. Stoneburn, P.S., returned to Camp Avery a few days ago from an extended visit in the United States. The Captain is now among the benedicts, and his charming bride makes a delightful addition to the post.

Lieutenant Fletcher, P.S., recently appointed, has reported for duty at Camp Avery; he is assigned to the 43d Company. Since the departure of Major Worriow the command of Camp Avery has fallen upon Capt. R. L. Moseley.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Aug. 11, 1912.

Mrs. Ruckman and Miss Marjorie spent a few days in Manila during the last week and attended the Bannerman Opera. Capt. H. S. Miller is back to duty after a spell of dengue fever.

The Defense Board did some strenuous climbing about the rocks on the mainland last week. The British steamer Lord Derby has been in the harbor of Corregidor for several days unloading a large cargo of lumber from the United States for the Constructing Quartermaster.

Last Thursday afternoon Mrs. Samuel J. Smith entertained her Sunday school class with a little party at the Chaplain's quarters, and in the evening the "kiddies" enjoyed the early program at the moving picture show. The Card Club met with Capt. and Mrs. Clark Thursday evening. Lieutenant Card, M.C., who has been confined to his quarters for some time with fever, is up and about again. Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver, 24th Inf., visited Lieut. and Mrs. Rose for a few days last week.

Progress on the old barracks that are being turned into officers' quarters is very good, and the crowded condition of the officers at this post will be somewhat relieved when the quarters are completed. Another good, commodious set of barracks is being constructed at the "Stockade" for use of the

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prisoners; also an extension to the hospital is being built, under the direction of Mr. Ely. The work is being done by the convicts.

Last Tuesday evening Chaplain Smith organized a singing class among the native convicts at the "Stockade," and some fine voices were discovered among them. The Chaplain gives considerable of his spare time to the entertainment of these poor unfortunates, in the way of stereoscopic lectures, etc. The kindness is greatly appreciated by both officials and the inmates.

Mrs. Griffith and little son are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Heacock, of the C.Q.M. Dept. The little boy has been quite ill of dengue fever. The Ladies' Reading Club met with Mrs. Frank Clark this afternoon and began a very interesting study on China.

CAMP KEITHLEY.

Camp Keithley, P.I., July 22, 1912.

Mrs. J. C. Gregory entertained the Morning Reading and Sewing Circle on Tuesday morning. The hostess read an interesting article on Japan which was much enjoyed. Delicious refreshments were served at the close of the meeting. On Tuesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Davis gave a pretty dinner at their quarters in Marahui, the guests including Capt. and Mrs. Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Lieutenants Scowden and Connolly.

Captain Boyle, P.S., is in the post hospital with an attack of malarial fever contracted at Munay, one of the substations of this post. Lieut. Col. H. A. Shaw, M.C., and Capt. T. E. Merrill, G.S.C., made an inspection of the post hospital at this post on Wednesday. Colonel Rivers, Phil. Constabulary, was a visitor in the post on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Lahm were visitors in the post while en route to Malabang over the Malabang-Vickars trail.

Major Chase has returned to the post from a visit in Manila, and was accompanied by Colonel Shaw and Captain Merrill, who were his guests while here. Capt. and Mrs. Gregory entertained at dinner on Wednesday in honor of Colonel Shaw, their other guests including Major Chase, Captain Merrill, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis and Lieutenant Connolly. Miss Minnigerode is confined to the house with an attack of malarial fever. Lieutenant Tuteur, P.S., is here with his company for target practice.

Thursday evening a party took advantage of the clear weather and walked to Dansalan to see the moving picture show. It is so seldom that one can get out here in the evening without rubber coat, boots and umbrella that a clear night is surely appreciated. Mrs. Anderson is very much improved, and her friends are hoping that she will soon be out again. Mrs. Gregory and two children spent the week-end at Pantar. Some changes have been made in the stations of the medical officers. Dr. Darby going from Camp Vickars to Ganassi; Dr. Beery to Munay and Dr. Heath to Camp Vickars.

Camp Keithley, P.I., Aug. 9, 1912.

The Sewing and Reading Club was entertained by Mrs. Knudsen last week, when dainty refreshments were served. Capt. and Mrs. Dolph entertained at a very pretty dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Tillson, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis and Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode. Major and Mrs. Vose were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen on Wednesday evening. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Vose entertained Mesdames Knudsen, Davis and Scott at bridge and tea.

Mrs. Davis was the victim of a painful accident on Friday, when she went out with a party to gather ferns and fell down a drop of about twelve feet. The fact that she lost consciousness in falling is thought to have saved her life. As it is she will be confined to the house for some time with a badly bruised face and knee.

Capt. and Mrs. Dolph celebrated their seventh anniversary on Friday by entertaining Lieutenants Gray, Scowden, Connolly, Betcher, Weaver and Dillman at dinner. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Shaw entertained at a delightful dinner for Major and Mrs. Vose, Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, Lieutenants Gray, Scowden and Connolly. Following the dinner the guests repaired to the spacious living room, where a native orchestra was already playing for dancing. Among the guests invited for the dance were Col. and Mrs. Tillson, Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen, Lieut. and Mrs. Sharpe, Lieutenants Weaver, Dillman and the dinner guests.

Sunday afternoon Cyrus and Louie Dolph invited their little friends in for a birthday frolic. The children played all sorts of games and then were invited by their little host and hostess to small tables to partake of the birthday feast. Everything was in miniature and in keeping with the small entertainers. The guests included Fairfax and Junius Gregory, Marie and Virginia Moreman, Harriett Van Wormer and Helen Shaw.

A crowd from the post enjoyed the pictures at Dansalan Sunday evening. Lieutenants Betcher and Weaver, with their detachments, returned to the post on Friday from detached service at Dalama and Tampanan.

Dr. and Mrs. Heath have returned from Camp Vickars. The Sewing and Reading Club met with Mrs. Davis on Tuesday, as she is confined to the house from her recent accident she invited the club to meet at her quarters. Capt. and Mrs. Evans entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Major Chase and Lieutenant Gray.

Capt. and Mrs. Gregory gave a delightful dinner party on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Tillson, Capt. and Mrs. Dolph and Capt. and Mrs. Moorman. Dr. Anderson, accompanied by Mrs. Anderson, went to Camp Vickars on Tuesday for temporary station. Captain Gregory has received an order taking him to Manila for transport duty on the Sherman. The garrison will regret Capt. and Mrs. Gregory's departure, as they

have both been a great addition in whatever was undertaken to make the post life more pleasant in this far away station. A big mail came in on Wednesday making all our hearts glad.

CAMP McGRATH.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., Aug. 5, 1912.

Seventy-six recruits arrived on the Merritt Sunday night, to be divided among the six companies of the 24th Infantry stationed here. After the departure of the Merritt the transport Wright entered, bringing supplies and provisions for the garrison and news of rough weather outside the bay.

Dr. and Mrs. Magee gave a dinner Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee, Lieut. and Mrs. Farris, Lieut. and Mrs. Kern, Major Lewis and Lieutenant Fields. Dr. and Mrs. Leon Garcia left Camp McGrath Wednesday afternoon for Manila, where the Doctor will report as transport surgeon of the Logan. Lieut. and Mrs. Farris entertained at dinner Tuesday for Dr. and Mrs. Doerr, Miss McCoy, Lieutenant Kuegle and his brother, Mr. Kuegle, Dr. Brown and Lieutenant Watson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee entertained at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Schuman, Lieut. and Mrs. Farris, Miss McCoy and Lieutenant Fields. Col. and Mrs. McCoy gave a dinner Monday for Major and Mrs. Bratton, Dr. and Mrs. Magee, Lieut. and Mrs. Farris and Lieutenant Fields. A unique progressive party was given by Capt. and Mrs. Schuman in honor of Miss McCoy and the bachelors of the post. Lieutenants Field, Akin, Clay, Betcher and Kuegle, Dr. Ames, the dental surgeon stationed at Camp McGrath, has left, temporarily, for Los Baños. It is expected that he will return in a month or so. The Tuesday Morning Card Club met at Mrs. Kennedy's, the prize, a pair of brass vases, being won by Mrs. Maxey.

On account of the dismantlement of Camp Jossman by the 24th Infantry the target practice was postponed until the companies reached Camp McGrath. It is very disagreeable work on account of the recent heavy rains.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Eastern Division.

Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.
Department of the East—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.
Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.
The Panama Canal Zone.

Central Division.

Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts in temporary command. Major Gen. William H. Carter to command the latter part of 1912.

Department of the Lakes—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.
Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith.
Department of Texas—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Edgar Z. Steever.

Western Division.

Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.
Department of California—Hqrs., Fort Miley, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler.
Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus.
Department of Hawaii—Hqrs., Honolulu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.
Department of Luzon—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.
Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—E, G, H and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. De Russy, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; E and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L, are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Ambulance Co. No. 3, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A and B, Presidio of S.F.;

Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Boise Barracks, Idaho; Troops C and D, Yosemite National Park, Cal.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Troop A, Columbus, N.M.; Troops C, D, I, K and M, Fort Bliss, Texas; Troop B, Pelea, N.M.

4th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, G, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E and F, Douglas, Ariz.; H, Nogales, Ariz.; I, Ft. Apache, Ariz. Entire regiment will sail from San Francisco Jan. 5, 1913, for Honolulu to relieve 5th Cavalry.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, Will sail for U.S. about Feb. 5, 1913, when relieved by 4th Cavalry; station to be designated later.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1911.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., band, Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F and G, Ft. Clark, Texas; H, Maria, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 2, 1910, and C Oct. 31, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—A and B arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; B, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 90th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 91st. Jackson, Bks., Fla.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 95th. *Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.

10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

13th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 100th. *Ft. Terry, N.Y.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911. 104th. *Ft. Washington, Md.

19th. *Ft. Caswell, N.C. 105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.

20th. Ft. Larranaga, Fla. 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 107th. Ft. Williams, Me.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

28th. *Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

33d. *Ft. Columbia, Wash. 119th. Ft. Washington, Md.

34th. *Ft. Stevens, Ore. 120th. *Ft. Strong, Mass.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

37th. *Ft. McKinley, Me. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 127th. *Ft. Crockett, Texas.

42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911. 128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 129th. *Ft. Adams, R.I.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 131st. *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 132d. *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 133d. *Ft. Terry, N.Y.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 135th. *Ft. Totten, N.Y.

50th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 136th. *Ft. Hancock, N.J.

51st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 137th. *Ft. Hancock, N.J.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 138th. *Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910. 139th. *Ft. Du Pont, Del.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 140th. *Ft. Howard, Md.

54th. *Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 141st. *Ft. Strong, Mass.

55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 142d. *Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911. 143d. Ft. Washington, Md.

56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 144th. *Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

57th. *Presidio, S.F., Cal. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

58th. *Ft. Monroe, Va. 146th. *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 147th. *Presidio, S.F., Cal.

60th. *Presidio, S.F., Cal. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 149th. Ft. Casey, Cal.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 150th. *Ft. Ward, Wash.

63d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

64th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.

65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 154th. *Ft. McKinley, Me.

67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 155th. *Ft. Williams, Me.

68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 156th. *Ft. Constitution, N.H.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 157th. *Ft. Terry, N.Y.

70th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. 158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.

72d. *Ft. Screven, Ga. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 162d. *Ft. Dade, Fla.

75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 163d. *Ft. Pickens, N.Y.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 164th. *Jackson, Bks., N.Y.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 165th. *Ft. Totten, N.Y.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 169th. *Ft. Monroe, Va.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 170th. *Ft. Morgan, Ala.

83d. Ft. Strong, Mass. 171st. *Ft. Casey, Wash.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 172d. *Ft. Casey, Wash.

85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 173d. *Ft. Casey, Wash.

86th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. 174th. *Ft. Casey, Wash.

87th. *Ft. Casey, Wash. 175th. *Ft. Casey, Wash.

88th. *Ft. Casey, Wash. 176th. *Ft. Casey, Wash.

89th. *Ft. Casey, Wash. 177th

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INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.
3d Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madi son Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of San Francisco.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Manila March 6, 1912.
9th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment, Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911.
14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. William H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
15th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; 2d Battalion, Philippine Islands, address Manila, P.I. Regiment arrived in Philippine Division Dec. 3, 1911.
16th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. McKenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas.
19th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Washington.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Jan. 1, 1912.
25th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalion and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; 2d Battalion, Ft. Brady, Mich.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Sept. 17. Later changes appear in another column.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. Hugh Rodman. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander.
FLORIDA, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fiske.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. John Hood. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. Roger Welles. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerf. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S. Capt. Marbury Johnston. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Charles C. Marsh. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Commander.
DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At Lynnhaven Bay. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

First Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group to Fort Monroe, Va.
REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At Lynnhaven Bay.
FLUSSEY (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At Lynnhaven Bay.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Lynnhaven Bay.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert F. Leary. At Lynnhaven Bay.
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Lynnhaven Bay.

Second Group.

Lieut. Clark H. Woodward, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group to Fort Monroe, Va.
ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At Lynnhaven Bay.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At Lynnhaven Bay.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At Lynnhaven Bay.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Lynnhaven Bay.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At Lynnhaven Bay.

Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson, Commander.
MAYRANT (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At Lynnhaven Bay. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At Lynnhaven Bay. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Train. At Lynnhaven Bay. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Cochrane, jr. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group to Fort Monroe, Va.
PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At Lynnhaven Bay.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Lynnhaven Bay.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Julius F. Hellweg. At Lynnhaven Bay.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Franck T. Evans. At Lynnhaven Bay.
TRIPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Lynnhaven Bay.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Francis Martin. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crone. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tender). Btsn. John D. Pennington. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Manley F. Gates. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. John Rodgers. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Wilbur G. Briggs. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Fisher. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Comdr. Claude B. Price. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Reno. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
BIRMINGHAM (scout). 8 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHESTER (scout). 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence A. Abele. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

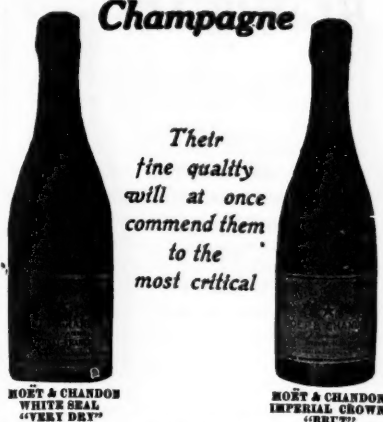
ATLANTIC SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.
First Group.
Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTINE (tender). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. At Provincetown, Mass.
SEVERN (tender). At Provincetown, Mass.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Elwin F. Cutts. At Provincetown, Mass.
C-3 (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At Provincetown, Mass.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At Provincetown, Mass.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At Provincetown, Mass.

Second Group.

Lieut. Warren G. Childs, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At Provincetown, Mass.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At Provincetown, Mass.
D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At Provincetown, Mass.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Warren G. Child. At Provincetown, Mass.

The Pre-eminent Cavées of Champagne



Their fine quality will at once commend them to the most critical

GEO. A. KESSLER & CO.
SOLE IMPORTERS
NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At Provincetown, Mass.
E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Provincetown, Mass.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At San Juan del sur, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Elliott. At Yokohama, Japan. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.
Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. George W. Kenyon. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At San Diego, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles F. Pousland. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Henry G. Shonerd. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.
F-1. Lieut. James B. Howell. At San Francisco, Cal.
F-2. Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Francisco, Cal.
F-3. Ensign Kenneth Heron. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PITTSBURGH, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Placed in commission Sept. 14 at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. William J. Moses. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Tsingtau, China.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Dairen.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robison. At Chefoo, China.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. At Kinkiang, China.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Shanghai, China.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hannigan. At Shanghai, China.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Grattan C. Diehman. At Chinkiang, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Kinkiang, China.

Third Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Walter L. Heiberg. At Canton, China.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At Olongapo, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hongkong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Emil P. Svava. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Biri B. Taylor. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

Lives Embittered By Skin Troubles

Many estimable lives have been embittered by skin afflictions, due, in most cases, to neglect in infancy and childhood. Delicate skins readily become irritated and severe eruptions develop. Then treatment after treatment is tried and found wanting until life becomes a nightmare of torture and disfigurement, imposing a fearful handicap in the race for business or social advancement. Yet this physical and mental suffering might have been avoided or mitigated by a timely use of Cuticura soap and ointment.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Group.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Olongapo, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Herbert A. Jones. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Olongapo, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard Hill. At Olongapo, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. At Olongapo, P.I.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. William O. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding.

A-2 (submarine). Lieut. James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.
MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. Whitney I. Eiler, master. At Chefoo, China.
ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. William D. Prudeaux, master. At Olongapo, P.I.
RAINBOW, C.C., 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Olongapo, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Peter E. Radcliffe. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
AJAX (collier), merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
ANNAPOLIS, G., 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARKANSAS, 1st C.B.S. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. Roy C. Smith to command.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Roe W. Vincent. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed Sept. 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHEYENNE, M., 6 guns. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CYCLOPS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metro. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Hughes. Sailed Sept. 14 from Key West, Fla., for Tampico, Mexico.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Francis A. L. Vossler. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. At the navy yard Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Lynnhaven Bay. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Lynnhaven Bay. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. In commission second reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock ordered to command.

MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Lieut. Benjamin G. Bartholow. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Chief Bsn. George E. McHugh. At Hoboken, N.J. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Newton A. McCully. At Beverly Farms, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell.

In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. Sailed Sept. 16 from Newport, R.I., for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NASHVILLE, G. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NAVAGO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On cruise to Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Comdr. John F. Hines. In first reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

ONTARIO (tug). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

ORION (collier), merchant complement. Arthur M. Whittin, master. At Sewall Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PEORIA (tug). Bsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PETREL, G. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. Sailed Sept. 14 from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, for Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Lieut. Carlos A. Gardiner. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is the receiving ship at Boston.

SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOMMA (tug). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Port Royal, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durell. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Navy Yard Station, Portsmouth, Va.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. At Guaymas, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VULCAN (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

WHEELING, Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchison. Sailed Sept. 15 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. C. N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. The itinerary of the summer cruise of the Ranger is as follows: Arrive Hamilton Bermuda, Sept. 30; leave Bermuda Oct. 7, arrive Boston Oct. 12. Total for voyage, 10,150 miles. Mail should be addressed to the ship in care of P.M., N.Y. city, using domestic postage. The Mauretania, sailing from New York the morning of Aug. 20, will carry the last mail which will reach the Ranger at Madeira, and the Bermudian, sailing on Oct. 5, the last which will reach the ship at Bermuda.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Comdr. E. H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired, sailed from New York city on her annual cruise May 21. Address care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Newport will cruise for five months, which will include stops at ports of England, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. On the voyage home the boys will have a week's stop at Hamilton, Bermuda, and will arrive in New York on Oct. 8.

RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Russell S. Crenshaw, Commanding.

Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macedonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Dahlgren, Delong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingley and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3; and the cruiser Olympia which is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden is at the navy yard, New York, for certain tests. The Thornton is assigned to special duty at the Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S.C.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commanding.

Destroyers: Hopkins, Lawrence, Paul Jones and Truxtun. Torpedoboats: Farragut, Goldsborough and Rowan.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedoboats Blakely, Dupont, Morris and Porter.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

OSCEOLA, Chief Bsn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

POTOMAC, Bsn. Frank G. Mehling. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

TECUMSEH, Chief Bsn. Herman P. Rahbusch. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Bsn. John Danner. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Lieut. Ernest A. Brooks. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

MAN OR WOMAN



Officers and Sportsmen will find the Bracelet Watch fulfils to perfection their demands for a good, get-at-able "timester." Women, too, find this kind of a watch a neat and convenient way of having the time. Worn on the left wrist. Much used for horse-back riding, golf, tennis, etc.

The movement has 7 jewels, Breguet Hair-spring, Compensating Balance, Lever Escapement, all of which may mean little to you, but nevertheless are points that go to the making of an efficient and durable timepiece.

GUARANTEED.

Comes complete in a handsome silk-lined Leatherette Case. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Furnished with choice of ELGIN, WALTHAM or BENNETT movements.

Nickel case - - - \$7.75 20-year gold filled case \$11.75
Silver case - - - 9.75 14-K solid gold case - 16.75

To insure prompt delivery, place order at once.

BENNETT MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, New York City.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. (See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet.")

NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia. The Nipsic has been ordered placed out of commission.

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William M. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. (See "Salem" under "Special Service.")

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Raby. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., for repairs. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Wilmington, Del. Address there.

TUGS.

Active, Mare Island.
Alice, Norfolk.
Accomac, Boston.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.
Chickasaw, Newport.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk.
Iroquois, Mare Island.
Iwana, Boston.
Massasoit, Norfolk.
Modoc, Philadelphia.
Mohawk, Norfolk.
Narkeeta, New York.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pentucket, New York.

Pontiac, New York.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapido, Cavite.
Rocket, Norfolk.
Samoset, Philadelphia.
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston.
Sotomayo, Puget Sound.
Standish, Annapolis.
Tecumseh, Washington.
Traffic, New York.
Transfer, New York.
Triton, Washington.
Unadilla, Mare Island.
Waban, Guantanamo Bay.
Wahnetta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Brooklyn, Philadelphia.
Constitution, Boston.
Columbia, Philadelphia.
General Alava, Cavite.
Gwin, Newport, R.I.
Lancaster, Philadelphia.
Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H.
Manly, Annapolis.
Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.
Milwaukee, Puget Sound.

Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Neptune, Norfolk.
Panay, Cavite.
Portsmouth, Norfolk.
Puritan, Norfolk.
Relief, Olongapo.
Restless, Newport.
Terror, Philadelphia.
Wabash, Boston, Mass.
Yorktown, Mare Island.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, Providence, R.I.
Boston, Portland, Ore.
Concord, Seattle, Wash.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Foele, Newbern, N.C.
Granite State, New York city.
Glochester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Huntress, St. Louis.

Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Isle de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo.
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Machias, New Haven, Conn.
Oneida, Washington, D.C.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, Baltimore, Md.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Volverine, Erie, Pa.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

A COUNTERARGUMENT.

Gen. Basil Duke, of Louisville, one of the few surviving brigadiers of the Confederacy and the commander of Morgan's Cavalry following the death of his brother-in-law, Gen. John Morgan, told this story recently at a reunion of the survivors of the battle of Shiloh.

He said that during one of the Tennessee campaigns Morgan's men surprised and drove back a regiment of Federal troopers. In the midst of the retreat one of the enemy, who was mounted upon a big bay horse, suddenly turned and charged the victorious Confederates full tilt, waving his arm and shrieking like mad as he bore down upon them alone. Respecting such marvelous courage, the Confederates forbore shooting the approaching foe; but when he was right upon them they saw there was a different reason for his foolhardiness.

He was a green recruit. His horse had run away with him—the bit had broken; and, white as a sheet and scared stiff, the luckless youth was being propelled straight at the whooping Kentuckians, begging for mercy as he came.

Jeff Sterritt, a noted wit of the command, stopped the horse and made a willing prisoner of the rider. Sterritt, who had not washed or shaved for days and was a ferocious looking person, pulled out a big pistol. "I don't know whether to kill you right now," he said, "or wait until the fight is over!"

"Mister," begged the quivering captive, "don't do it at all! I'm a dissipated character—and I ain't prepared to die!"—Saturday Evening Post.

"Bang!" went the rifles at the maneuvers. "Oo-oo," screamed the pretty girl—a nice, decorous, surprised little scream. She stepped backward into the surprised arms of a young man. "Oh," said she, blushing. "I was frightened by the rifles. I beg your pardon." "Not at all," said the young man. "Let's go over and watch the artillery."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

"Poor fellow! How did he happen to become the occupant of a padded cell?" "He lost his mind trying to estimate the dimensions of the ultimate Dreadnought."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"GOING SOME"

LETTER No. 48, SEPTEMBER 21, 1912



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Secretary

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Others say: "Edison Batteries are no good on high discharge rates."

That depends on whether the Battery gets any co-operation from the motor and wiring.

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To be continued next week.

Notice.—This is one continued story of 52 installments which began in the Issue of Oct. 21, 1911, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To avoid repetition, I often refer to cuts previously shown. It is therefore desirable that each issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be filed for reference.

Respectfully,

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON,

Chief Engineer to and Personal Representative of Thomas A. Edison.

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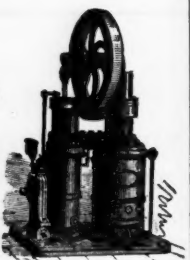
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